The Literary Digest

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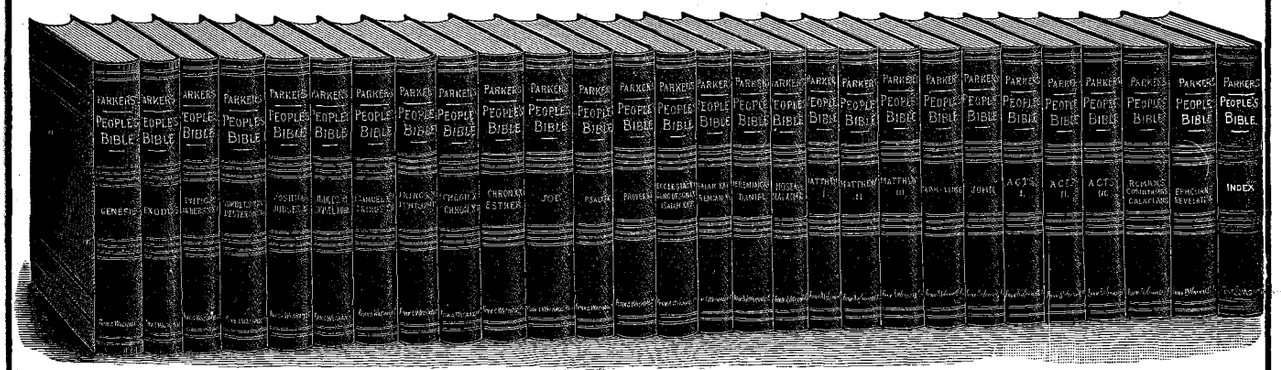

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISPERSAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

IT is considered a striking fact that just at the time when the birth of an heir to the throne was being hailed by the Russian people, last week, as an omen of victory, the Czar's squadrons in the Far East were being scattered all around the eastern coasts of Asia, here a ship and there a ship, battered and banged almost beyond repair. The Port Arthur squadron, some of our papers had expected, might do some frightful damage in a last desperate fight, and it was not thought that the famous Vladivostok raiders could be defeated without severe loss. Now there are not enough effective Russian ships at any one spot in those waters to be called a squadron.

As the despatches relate it, this result was accomplished in two fights. On Wednesday of last week six battle-ships, four cruisers, and a small flotilla of destroyers emerged from Port Arthur, and after a fight lasting from one o'clock in the afternoon until sundown the flag-ship *Czarevitch*, with Admiral Wittsöft (or Withoft) blown to pieces and nearly every officer killed, fled to Tsing-Chou, the port of Kiao-Chou, almost a wreck; the *Novik* fled to the same port, but escaped on Friday; the *Askold* reached Shaghai; several torpedo-boats put into various Chinese ports, and the rest of the squadron is supposed to have put back toward Port Arthur, whose fall is expected daily. No Japanese ship was seriously hurt.

While Togo was thus strewing the Russian ships about the eastern seas, Kamimura was in the Korean straits, lying in wait for the Vladivostok squadron, whose raids had prompted some to suggest that he commit harakiri. The raiders did not disappoint him. At dawn last Sunday morning the three powerful Russian cruisers entered the Korean straits with the evident intention of encountering the squadron from Port Arthur. Instead of that they encountered Kamimura, and at the close of a five-hour fight, the *Rurik* was sunk and the *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, badly hurt, fled toward Vladivostok. Kamimura cables that the injuries to his ships were slight.

After the fight with the Port Arthur squadron two Japanese torpedo-boats entered the neutral Chinese port of Chefoo and captured a Russian destroyer that had taken refuge there and had been dismantled. Many condemn this as a high-handed violation of international law.

The New York *World* sums up the situation as it existed at the beginning of this week thus:

"The net results of the three-days' sea-fighting show the cruiser *Rurik* sunk, the battle-ship *Czarevitch* disabled at Tsing-Chow, the battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Pobieda* damaged and returned to Port Arthur, the cruiser *Askold* out of commission at Shanghai, one destroyer at Shanghai, one other at Tsing-Chow, and one at Chefoo, which the Japanese seized in defiance of international law. The battle-ships *Peresviet*, *Sebastopol*, and *Poltava* are not yet accounted for. The *Novik* has eluded Admiral Togo's ships, but no reports have been received of the cruisers *Diana* and *Pallada*. Three torpedo-boat destroyers are presumably still on the high seas.

"There remain at Vladivostok two first-class cruisers. Even if the ships of the Port Arthur fleet that are now supposed to be free should succeed in reaching the northern port, which is doubtful, Japan's naval superiority is so great that the harbor could be effectually blockaded. Tokyo's claim that the mastery of the sea has now been secured is not without justification."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the best place for the Baltic fleet, under the circumstances, is in the Baltic. It remarks:

"There is a helpless remnant of a fleet in the shell-swept harbor of Port Arthur, and there are smaller remnants scattered about the waters and shores of East Asia. At no point will it be possible for them to make any serious stand against Japanese mastery of the sea. On the other hand, the Japanese seem to have suffered no loss of vessels whatever. Their fleet is practically as strong as it was before. The Japanese position in the war is immeasurably strengthened. The Russian Baltic fleet was to have set out for the Far East to-day. Could it have got thither and effected a junction with the Port Arthur and Vladivostok detachments, unimpaired, the Japanese might have lost the control of the sea and thus have been hopelessly beaten in the war. But now? If the Baltic fleet goes, there will be none to meet it, and no port open to it, and the narrow seas will be in possession of a stronger enemy. In such circumstances its going thither would be an errand of despair."

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following interesting estimate of the opposing forces in the two fights:

"In mere tonnage the three Russian cruisers, with 35,000 tons, which met Admiral Kamimura, are nearly equal to the four Japanese cruisers of 9,700 tons each; but in armament the vessels match, carrying each four eight-inch guns. In their gun-fire, therefore, the Japanese had a distinct advantage. Their four heavy cruisers had sixteen eight-inch guns, where the three Russian vessels had but twelve, tho they had forty-eight six-inch guns to forty six-inch guns on the Japanese vessels. In this cruiser engagement the Japanese had a number of smaller craft, and their guns are better protected. The *Rurik* and *Rossia* were mere shell-traps, and, while the *Gromoboi* has six-inch protection for its guns, this was no heavier armor than the four heavy Japanese cruisers had. In

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the Russian cruisers everything was sacrificed to heavy engines. They were commerce-destroyers, and in a fight have fared but ill.

"As far as it goes, the battle of the Korean straits affirms the judgment of our navy that heavy gun-fire counts for more than tonnage and boiler-power. A given tonnage divided between four cruisers is worth more than divided between three.

"In the engagement off Port Arthur tonnage was evenly matched. The six Russian battle-ships had 72,868 tons and twenty-four

"AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS."
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American*.

twelve-inch guns. The five Japanese battle-ships 69,100 tons and twenty twelve-inch guns; but they averaged from two to three knots faster and their guns were of a better make. The Japanese fleet had also the advantage of cruisers more heavily armed. The *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Askold*, 6,600-ton cruisers, carried nothing heavier than six-inch guns. The *Novik* is a small crusier of 3,080 tons, having only six 4.76-inch guns for her heavy battery and a two-inch deck. The *Nishin* and *Kasuga* are each 7,700 tons and carry four eight-inch guns. The *Yakuma* in Admiral Togo's second line is 9,850 tons and has four eight-inch guns and twelve six-inch, with six-inch armor over her guns. The *Chitose*, *Kasagi*, and *Takasago* are each heavier than the *Novik* in tonnage, 4,784 tons, and carry two eight-inch guns apiece.

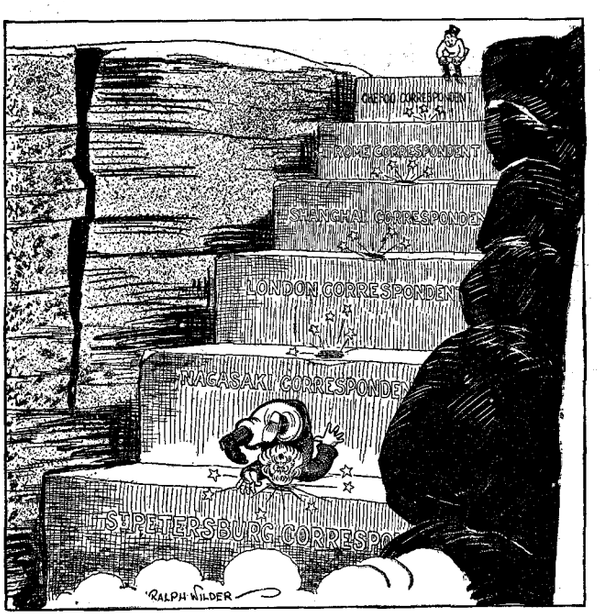
"Taking all these together, the Japanese tonnage and gun-fire were superior, and they had the inestimable advantage of better marksmanship and long months at sea in all weathers."

HOW JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH IS REGARDED.

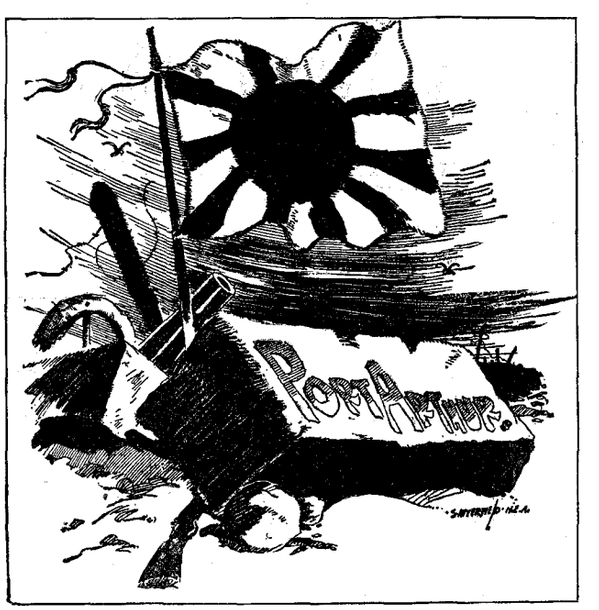
IT is now clear that the Democratic papers hope to wage the campaign largely upon the personalities of the two candidates, picturing Judge Parker as the defender of the Constitution, and President Roosevelt as a reckless Hotspur who would ride roughly over all restraints and precedents. The Republican papers reply to this by defending the legality and wisdom of the President's acts, and by characterizing Judge Parker as the personification of dignified inanity. Nowhere has this treatment of the two candidates been better exemplified than in the comments on Judge Parker's speech of acceptance.

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares the speech to be "as complete a disclosure of vacuity, indecision, and absence of the first qualities of leadership as was ever made by a candidate for the high office to which the speaker has been nominated." It is "heavy, turgid, and nebulous," thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and contains no sign "that its complacent author would dominate his party." He "seeks to convey the impression that if he were elected, the Government would go on about as now," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.); and the New York *Sun*, in a leading editorial in which it comes out for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, remarks that "instead of rising above the platform, Judge Parker has crawled pretty ignominiously beneath it," and adds that it prefers "the impulsive candidate of the party of conservatism to the mildly conservative, temporizing, opportunist representative of the Hun vote in the background."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) replies that it is of good omen that the Republican press "chooses to characterize the speech as commonplace," if to be commonplace means to differ from the Roosevelt program of "violent departures from the lines of habit and custom," and "propositions that point to tumult and justify alarm." The Parker speech "will go a great way in relieving the people of the uneasy and distrustful feeling that has crept into our affairs, political and financial," thinks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.); and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* looks hopefully to Parker for "a peaceful conservatism" that will avert "the perils of a radical Rooseveltism." "It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness of centralization, imperialism, and autocracy into which we have floundered, the clear call to the true faith of popular sovereignty,"



THE FALLS OF PORT ARTHUR.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



"I REGRET TO REPORT ——"
—Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen*

SIGNS OF AN EARLY FALL.

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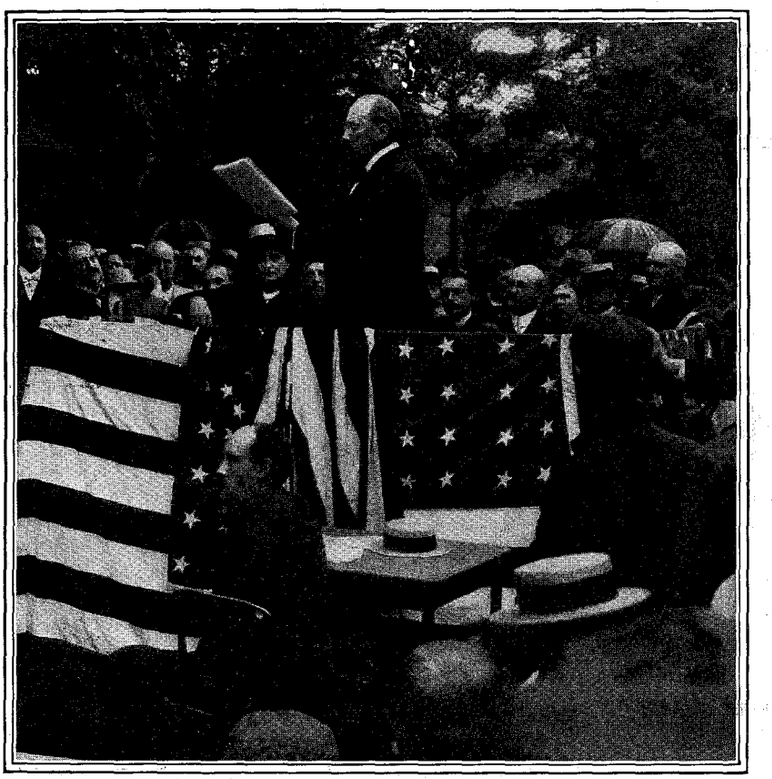
avers the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) exclaims:

"What a contrast between this simple man of peace, whom the Democrats have nominated, and the imperial Roosevelt, booted and spurred and armed to the teeth, and carrying a 'big stick,' asking the Government for a strong army and a strong navy at his back that may keep the world in awe!"

Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, after reaffirming his loyalty to the gold standard and expressing his admiration for the party platform, dwelt upon the need of greater regard for law and the Constitution, urging especially the need of preventing the encroachments of any one department of the Government upon the others. He said in part:

"If we would have our Government continue during the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government, or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people. . . . . .

"The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order, and rugged opposition to all encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people."



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JUDGE PARKER READING HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Turning to the tariff, the Democratic candidate "frankly conceded" that the prospect of a Republican Senate for the next four years dims the hope of making any considerable changes in the tariff law, altho he hopes that "even a Republican Senate may heed the warning" if the Democrats win the election, "and consent to give some measure of relief to the people." As to the trusts, he says:

"What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection."

He declares in favor of "self-government" for the Filipinos, as follows:

"The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us; but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

Doubtless without any uncomplimentary intent, the audience at Rosemount gave the most enthusiastic applause of the day to Judge Parker's announcement that if elected he would not seek a second term. His words were:

"If the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination."

The newspapers of Judge Parker's own party do not agree on what the candidate means by "self-government" for the Filipinos. The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that he means independence, the New York *World* thinks his meaning doubtful, the Brooklyn *Citizen* believes that he "does not propose to withdraw from the islands," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that the "government may change hands, but instructions sent from Washington to the islands in the Far East will undergo no material modification."

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), in reply to the claim that the Democratic party is the defender of the Constitution, remarks that "the humor of the situation lies in the fact that the Republicans are the champions of the Constitution, and its open, defiant assailants are the Democrats." It goes on:

"Judge Parker quoted the Fourteenth Amendment in his speech yesterday to justify his arraignment of Republican policy in the Philippines, thereby showing that he regards that amendment as clothed with equal sanctity with the other sections of the Constitution. But when the Republicans placed in their platform at Chicago a specific demand for the enforcement of that instrument, what a howl of anger arose from the Democratic press, North as well as South! It is not denied by any Democrat—it can not be denied, for it is a flagrant fact—that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is nullified and trampled upon by nearly every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is a notorious fact that only in such nullification and defiance of the Constitution is there the least possibility of electing a Democratic candidate of the Presidency. Judge Parker knows this: he knows that if Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia would consent for this occasion only to obey the Constitution of the United States and allow all of their native-born citizens, unconvicted of crime, to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would be a useless farce, of no more practical utility than a Prohibition nomination. He knows, also that if he should even now pledge himself, if elected, to enforce the Constitution in its entirety in every State in the Union, ways and means would speedily be found even now to force him off the ticket.

"The Democrats talk about the Constitution and contemn and nullify it every day. All the strength that party has it derives from its defiance of the Constitution and violation of its plain provisions. The Republicans respect the Constitution, and have made up their minds that a way will be found to compel even the nullifiers of the Democratic South to respect and obey its every provision."

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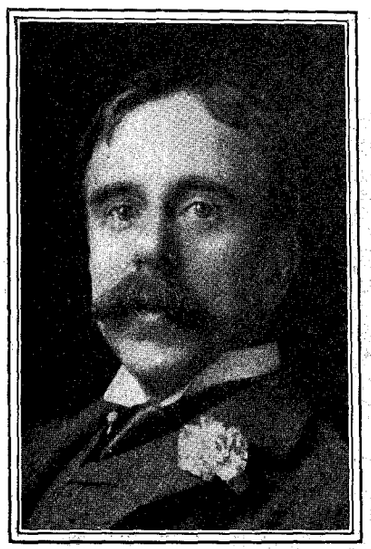
THE TURK AND THE "BIG STICK."

JUST as some of the opposition papers were telling their readers that President Roosevelt had put the "big stick" behind the door, donned the Quaker garb, and adopted a "safe and sane" rôle until after election, their columns began to bristle with the news that some kind of a stick, big or little, was threatening the Sultan of Turkey, and almost before the reason for it was fully understood by everybody, the Turk had indicated his intention of acceding to the American demands, and all was serene once more. The American demands were, in brief, that American citizens and schools shall have equal rights in Turkey with the citizens and schools of other nations, and that our minister shall have access to the Sultan, instead of being compelled to deal with the Porte, or State Department.



JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN,

American Minister to Turkey, whose demands were complied with after a naval demonstration in a Turkish port.

On July 29 the Sultan set August 2 as the date when Minister Leishman might present our demands; on August 2 he postponed the audience to the 4th, and on the 4th Mr. Leishman informed our State Department that he had been able to accomplish nothing. On the 6th the Administration ordered Rear-Admiral Jewell, with the cruisers *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, and *Cleveland*, to proceed to Smyrna; on the 7th word came from Constantinople that the presence of the squadron at Smyrna would probably hasten a satisfactory solution of the trouble. On the 8th Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister in Washington, called on Secretary Hay to express the hope that the reports of the despatch of the squadron were untrue, but came away wiser and sadder, so the Washington correspondents report. On the 9th the Austrian and German ambassadors conferred at the White House with the President and Secretary Hay, and on the 10th, the counselor of the French embassy called. After these conferences the Secretary expressed a "sanguine anticipation" regarding the outcome of the affair, and on August 13 Minister Leishman received a favorable reply to our demands.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) has a keen suspicion that President Roosevelt astutely timed this demand and naval demonstration to conflict with the Parker notification exercises and "drive Judge Parker's speech of acceptance over to the inside pages of the newspapers." It adds:

"The Turkish claims might have been collected at pretty nearly any time. There has been no other time, however, when the Republican candidate has so needed the conspicuity that a demonstration in foreign waters could give him. The power to seize the psychological moment is the essence of genius in politics, and if anybody doubts that Theodore Roosevelt is a genius he should reverse himself on this further evidence. Fortunately, Turkey is a safe country to make faces at. If the President needs to go hunting for votes with the navy, Turkish waters are the safest he could select. But no one should lose sight of the fact that the guns are aimed at the Democratic enemy, not at the Sultan."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), however, pictures the President as entering upon this affair reluctantly, preferring to postpone it until after election, but influenced by the fact that "if the action is to have the desired effect it should be taken while the crisis deliberately provoked by the Sultan is at its height." And the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.) says similarly:

"That drastic measures should have become necessary just on the eve of a political campaign may perhaps be unfortunate, but it does not necessarily follow that there is any political significance. On the contrary, to delay decisive action any longer, in the face of recent developments, would be a confession of timidity on the part of the Administration that would call forth equally bitter condemnation from the very individuals who are now seeking to create political prejudice out of the course pursued."

Our demands are discussed as follows by the Washington *Times* (Dem.):

"The questions with which the United States is teasing the Porte and to which this Government proposes to get an answer by inviting the Sultan to look upon a selected assortment of vessels from the American navy, concern especially the status of graduates of American medical and professional schools who go to practise in the Ottoman Empire.

"European graduates are given sufficient recognition to conduct their business without legal difficulties, but it is said that Americans are discriminated against. Along this same line is the claim that insufficient protection is given American religious and educational institutions. Turkish officials are likewise declared to be exceedingly lax about recognizing as an American citizen one who at any time has been a subject of the Sultan.

"Turkey, in extenuation, claims that the Armenians are unduly active in becoming American citizens and then returning to Armenia for the express purpose of making trouble; also that the United States is backward about bringing its citizens to justice at the behest of the Turkish authorities.

"The immediate cause of the present naval activity in the vicinity of Smyrna is the inability of Minister Leishman to get the Sultan to make any sort of an answer to the questions presented by the United States as to the Sultan's intentions toward American citizens within his domains. It is recognized that the Sultan's delay may not be so much his fault as that of certain conditions

UNCLE SAM—"Abdul, just feel how hard this is."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

and influences which surround him, but it is thought that the American ships will provide a quick means for circumventing these conditions.

"It is well known that it costs money to get to the Sultan, that there are sundry officials whose palms have to be crossed with gold if quick access to the august presence is desired. The United States has consistently refused to regard this custom as anything except bribery. In consequence, it is suspected that some of this country's most important communications have never reached the Sultan at all. There is no doubt, however, that he will see the United States naval display in the offing."

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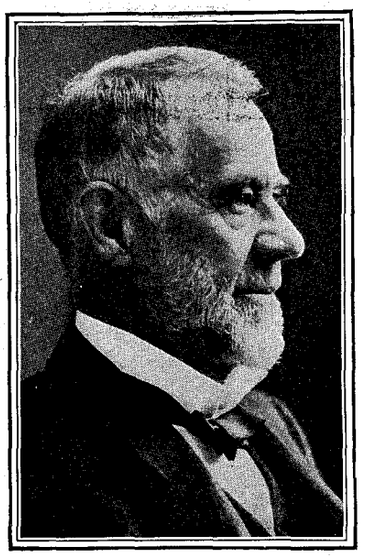
SENATOR DAVIS'S AGE AS AN ISSUE.

THE Democratic papers think that Mr. Root, in his speech of notification to Senator Fairbanks, exhibited extremely poor taste in making reflections on the age of Senator Davis, and in speaking of the possibility of the death of Judge Parker during his term of office, in case he is elected President. Mr. Root's allusions were "unkind," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which is supporting Parker; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) concur in condemning his remarks as indelicate. The Republican press, however, view the matter in precisely the opposite light. "The years of a candidate, when they approach either extreme, form a legitimate issue in a Presidential campaign," avers the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.); and the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) argues that Mr. Davis's age is "not a merely personal matter, but a thing of public concern."



SENATOR DAVIS.

At eighty-two "he is always fresh and vigorous," and "his capacity for hard work is unlimited."

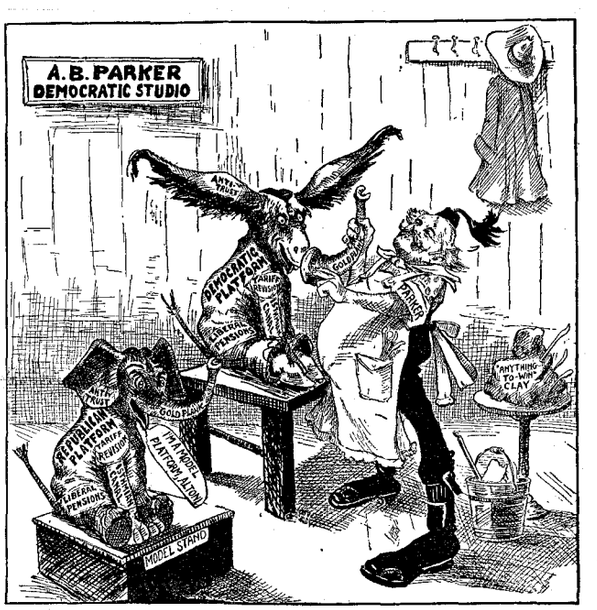
In this discussion, the independent papers agree with the Republican. "Mr. Root violated no rule of propriety," and "it is a legitimate matter for the voters to consider," declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.); and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "with fine tact and skill" Mr. Root "exposed a fatally weak spot in the defenses of the opposition." "The issue is a perfectly legitimate one," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), and so say the Chicago *News* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). The Chicago *News* points out that Mr. Davis, if elected, will be "fourteen years older than the oldest of the Presidents at the beginning of his term and thirteen years older than the oldest of the Vice-Presidents on the date of his qualification for office," and *The News* appeals to him to decline the nomination. *The Republican* shares Mr. Root's fears of the unpleasant possibilities suggested by Mr. Davis's candidacy, and declares that "the Democrats had no right to menace the country with possible contingencies of this kind, and, disagreeable as the line of criticism may be to an estimable person, who, of course, feels as young as he used to be, the Republicans can not be blamed for making the matter something of an issue as between the two leading candidates for Vice-President." Mr. Root deals with Mr. Davis's age thus, in his Indianapolis speech:

"Sad and bitter experience admonishes us that provision for succession to the Presidency is no idle form. Of the last twelve Presidents elected by the people of the United States five—nearly one-half—have died in office and have been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. A serious obligation rests upon the political parties which select the candidates between whom the people must choose, to see to it that they nominate men for this possible succession who have the strength of body and mind and character which shall enable them, if occasion comes, to take up the burdens of the great Presidential office, to endure its trying and exhausting demands, to meet its great responsibilities, and with firm hand and clear vision to guide the government of the country until the people can express their choice again.

"Our opponents of the Democratic party have signally failed to perform this duty. They have nominated as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency an excellent gentleman who was born during the Presidency of James Monroe, and who before March 4 next will be in the eighty-second year of his age. Before the next Administration is ended he will be approaching his eighty-sixth birthday. It is no disparagement of this gentleman, for whom I believe we all have the highest respect, to say that he shares the common lot of mortals, and that the election of any man of such great age would furnish no safeguard to the American people against the disaster which would ensue upon the death of a President with a successor not competent to perform the duties of the Presidential office. It is common experience that very aged men, however bright and active they may appear for brief periods, can not sustain long-continued severe exertion. The demands of the Presidential office upon the mental and physical vitality are so great, so continuous, and so exhausting as to be wholly beyond the capacity of any man of eighty-five.

"The attempt by such a man to perform the duties of the office

"GIT OUTER MY PATCH, DURN YE!"
"GO 'WAY, BOY; CAN'T YOU SEE I'M ONLY A LAMB?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



PARKER—"I hope when I get through, the people won't be able to tell them apart." —*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE CANDIDATES IN CARICATURE.

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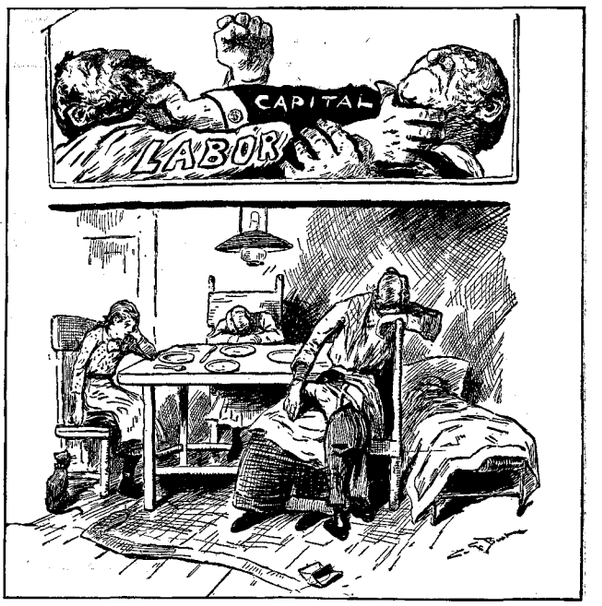
PROMISE. PERFORMANCE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



FORGOTTEN!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

MISFORTUNES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

would with practical certainty be speedily followed by a complete breakdown, both of body and of mind. In contemplating the remote possibility of the election of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President the people of the country are bound to contemplate also as a necessary result of such an election in case of the President's death, that others, not chosen by the people, and we know not who, would govern in the name of a nominal successor unable himself to perform the constitutional duties of his office; or, worse still, that serious doubt whether the Vice-President had not reached a condition of 'inability' within the meaning of the Constitution would throw the title to the office of President into dispute.

"The serious effect of such an event upon the Government and upon the business interests and general welfare of the country, and the serious effect even of the continual menace of such an event, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind."

The Democratic papers are rallying to the defense of Senator Davis with examples of famous octogenarians whose vigor has been unabated by age. The New York *World* (Dem.) points to Goethe completing "Faust" at 82, and Russell Sage in the full swing of a successful career at 88. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) adds to the list Dandolo, the Venetian who was elected doge at 84, and who took Constantinople at 99. Voltaire, "who at 84 was drinking gallons of strong coffee, writing tragedies, and pounding away at the foundations of belief;" Mommsen, who was active until his death at 86, and Queen Victoria, whose rule lasted till her eighty-second year, are recalled by the New York *Times*; and a correspondent of *The Times* tells of Senator David Wark, who is ably representing New Brunswick in the Canadian Parliament at the age of 101. Several Democratic papers suggest that Mr. Root's unfeeling disparagement of age may alienate the octogenarian vote from the Republican ticket, and thus actually swell the Parker and Davis vote.

The Review of Reviews (New York), which is strongly Republican in its sympathies, prints an article in which the vigor of Mr. Davis is described in the most favorable terms. Mr. Charles S. Albert, the author of the article, says that Mr. Davis "is in no sense a rugged-looking man," and "his step is not firm or elastic," but—

"The physical endurance of Mr. Davis is surprising and almost irritating to younger men who do not possess his untiring vitality. He seems never to become tired. He is always fresh and vigorous. His capacity for hard work is unlimited. Neither loss of sleep nor hardship impairs his energy. A striking illustration of this characteristic was given at the St. Louis convention. Mr. Davis sat in a not over-large room, as a member of the committee on resolutions, from 8 o'clock Thursday evening to 11:30 o'clock Friday morning—fifteen and a half hours—and emerged with his usual brightness of eye and composedness of manner. Men of but little more than half his age were haggard and weary. Mr. Bryan appeared to be on the verge of exhaustion. Senator Tillman was near the point of collapsing. Others were all more or less affected by the all-night committee meeting, but Mr. Davis appeared to have been freshened and invigorated by the long and arduous session.

"Mr. Davis regards horseback riding as the best possible form of exercise. He may be seen on every pleasant day cantering along the mountain roads, sitting erect, and managing his animal with ease and skill. It is less than a year since he rode on horseback from Elkins to Charleston, a distance of more than two hundred miles, in five days. The road passes through an unbroken and mountainous country, and his friends and neighbors still marvel at this exhibition of unimpaired vigor. Long hours of almost incessant activity constitute the daily routine of Mr. Davis at his summer home. He allots the same period to labor now as when serving as a brakeman."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) after dwelling upon Mr. Root's "bad taste" in bringing up the age of Mr. Davis and the possibility of Judge Parker's death, goes on to point out that it is the Republicans, and not the Democrats, who die in office. It says:

"It is true that several Presidents have died in office, but it is a significant and striking fact that no Democrat ever turned that high office over to his successor, and Judge Parker is not likely to break the established Democratic rule that the President shall serve out his term. The two Executives who died in office, Harrison and Taylor, were both Whigs, and the three Presidents who were murdered, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, were Republicans. If we were dealing in the relations existing between the Presidency and the graveyard, attention might be called to the fact that half the Republicans elected Presidents, including even Hayes, who was not elected, have been murdered, and that of those who succeeded themselves only one, Grant, served out his full term; which might be regarded as very ominous for Mr. Roosevelt, the chances being two to one against him. The mortality among the Republican candidates also has been very excessive. There is not a single living Republican ex-President, altho that party has had control of the Government thirty-six of the last forty-four years, and only one Vice-President. Grant, Wilson, Hayes, Wheeler, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, and Hobart have all passed away.

"But we do not think that the American people care to go into a

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discussion of mortuary matters in a Presidential campaign, or that their votes will be affected by what might occur in case Judge Parker dies in the White House; nor do we believe that the Democratic speakers will show the same lack of propriety as Mr. Root and discuss the probable effects of Mr. Roosevelt's sudden taking off."

SCHLEY AND NELSON.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the sally of the Russian squadron from Port Arthur and their discomfiture by Togo appears an article from the pen of Admiral Schley (in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia), describing the sally of the Spanish squadron from Santiago, and their discomfiture by persons whose identity has been a matter of dispute ever since. It would seem from Admiral Schley's article that he was really responsible for Cervera's defeat. To make this clear, he adduces the case of Nelson, who was under the command of Sir John Jervis when he won the battle of Aboukir, but who has always been given the credit. Admiral Schley is also reminded of Nelson's triumphs at St. Vincent and Trafalgar, but considers Santiago the greater victory. After telling of Admiral Sampson's departure to confer with Shafter on the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Schley speaks of Nelson's victory at Aboukir, and proceeds:

"From that day to this no military man has ever claimed that the glory of Aboukir Bay, or, as better known, the Battle of the Nile, was in any respect shared by the grand and great Jervis, who was Nelson's commander-in-chief. It made no difference then, and it makes none to-day, whether a commander-in-chief be eleven miles or eleven thousand miles away from the scene of an action in which he did not participate. History will always grant the guerdon of victory to that commander who fights and wins the battle. If the battle here related had miscarried, or if, through mismanagement, Cervera or any of his ships had escaped that day, there would have been no difficulty whatever about who was in command, or who would have had to bear the censure. It is certain, in that event, that there would have been no effort to prove that the *New York* was within signal distance, no claim that it was a captains' battle, nor any other of the sophistries that were invented in the aftermath of controversy about this great victory.

"No instance is recalled where great success was won in battle when every participant was not anxious to share in the glory, but no instance is remembered where any subordinate ever desired to share with his superior the odium of defeat. Santiago alone would be unique as one of the world's great battles won without anybody being in command. If defeat had occurred, the commander of the second squadron would have had to take his medicine just the same."

The admiral then goes on to describe the fight. The famous "loop," he says, was ordered by Captain Cook, was approved by himself, "was the proper military maneuver under the circumstances" and "saved the day beyond a doubt." As for the *Texas*, "that ship was never for a moment in the least danger from the *Brooklyn*." Most of the fighting, according to the admiral's story, seems to have been done by the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon*. The *Texas* is not mentioned as doing any fighting, and the *Iowa*, which was praised so highly in President Roosevelt's verdict, is not mentioned as being in the battle at all. When the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* had finished the Spaniards, it required "a survey of the horizon with glasses" to find the other ships. To quote:

"The fight having ended at 1:15 P.M., a natural interest in the vessels following prompted a survey of the horizon with glasses. The masts of two ships and the smoke only of a third were descried away on the horizon. Later, the first two were discovered to be the *Texas* and *Vixen*. The third, whose smoke was visible, proved to be the *New York*, which arrived on the scene at 2:23 P.M., one hour and eight minutes after the battle had ended. If the *New York* was making at that time the speed of seventeen knots, as Captain Chadwick reported in his letter dated July 29, 1898, to the commander-in-chief at Guantanamo, then at the time of the *Colon's* surrender she could not have been nearer than about nineteen miles—too far to be within seeing distance, and too far away to be anywhere within signal distance when this great battle ended. . . . . .

"The grand result of the day was that the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* won a renown which can not be 'impugned by disappointment, or mitigated by jealousy, or contemned by envy, as long as justice holds empire in the reason of our countrymen!' . . . . . .

"As soon as Cook returned from the *New York* the commander of the second squadron went in the same boat to the *New York* to report, as customary. As this boat shoved off from the ship's side, with the commodore's pennant flying from a staff in the bow, the crews of the *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, *Texas*, and *Vixen* manned the rail, shouting in tumultuous huzzas that fairly shook the air. It was a tribute of confidence, an expression of approval in the very smoke of battle that can not be dimmed or diminished by envious disappointment shown afterward."

Schley's congratulatory message to Sampson was answered by

YOU MAY CHANGE THE LABEL, BUT THE STUFF'S THE SAME.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THIS SALOON ENDORSED BY BISHOP POTTER
FREE LUNCH
READING ROOM FOR WOMEN
FREE SERVICE TO WOMEN AT SODA FOUNTAIN
OUR WHISKEY IS PURE
A QUIET RESPECTABLE DRINKING RESORT

WHICH SALOON WILL TEMPT THIS YOUTH TO TAKE HIS FIRST DRINK?
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"SUBWAY TAVERN" IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

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a curt "Report your casualties," and when he visited the flag-ship he was received coldly. Again he is reminded of Nelson:

"The incident of the visit made to the flag-ship on that third of July, after our signal victory, recalls another made after the great battle of St. Vincent, more than a hundred years before, when the immortal Nelson went on board the flag-ship *Victory* to present to his commander-in-chief, Sir John Jervis, the sword of the Spanish admiral. Nelson, in that battle, 'wore ship,' turning away from the Spanish fleet, and thus increased his distance from it by the tactical diameter of his vessel, instead of 'tacking' and turning in toward the enemy. Grand old Jervis took Nelson in his arms, saying he could not thank him enough, but insisted that Nelson should retain the sword he had so valiantly won. The sequel is a matter of history also that Captain Calder, of the *Victory*, chief of staff, suggested to Admiral Jervis that night, in the cabin of the flagship, that Nelson had rendered himself liable to a court-martial for disobeying the 'order of battle.' The valiant old admiral is reported to have replied: 'If you ever disobey orders in the same way, I will forgive you.'

"But more significant is the fact that this selfsame chief of staff, who had suggested to the admiral the liability of Nelson to court-martial for doing what was thought proper at St. Vincent, as a vice-admiral, afterward, in 1805, was deprived of his command of a fleet of some nineteen ships for failing to improve the opportunity, on June 22 of that year, to destroy the fleet of Villeneuve, which Nelson met, overwhelmed, and almost annihilated four months later at Trafalgar.

"The victory of July 3, at Santiago de Cuba, was even more decisive than St. Vincent or Trafalgar, in that every ship of the enemy was destroyed and the entire personnel, from the admiral to the least of the seamen, with few exceptions, was captured. It resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish flag from the waters of the American continent."

COAL, COTTON, AND FOOD AS CONTRABAND.

THE American press is emphatic in its protest against Russia's treatment of coal, cotton, and foodstuffs as contraband of war. As a great exporting nation, the United States can not afford to accept this classification. And it appears that the interests of other maritime nations will lead them to fall in line with the position taken by the United States. This position is defined by Secretary Hay in a circular note to the American ambassadors abroad, which was issued officially two months ago, but is only now made public. The following extracts give the gist of Mr. Hay's declaration:

"In the war between the United States and Spain the Navy Department General Orders No. 492, issued June 20, 1898, declared, in Article 19, as follows: 'The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination.' Among articles absolutely contraband it declared ordnance, machine-guns, and other articles of military or naval warfare. It declared as conditional contraband 'coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy.' It likewise declared provisions to be conditionally contraband 'when destined for the enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged.' . . .

"Coal and other fuel and cotton are employed for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port. The recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle by treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolute contraband of war simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a non-blockaded port of a belligerent would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

According to the New York *World*, this country can not well abandon the principle involved in Mr. Hay's contention. It says:

"We are heavy exporters of raw cotton, coal, and foodstuffs, and can not afford to admit the right of a belligerent to make indiscriminate seizures of such cargoes merely because the goods are consigned to an enemy's port."

The New York *Press* thinks that Mr. Hay has spoken "the word in season for which all neutral nations were waiting"; and the Brooklyn *Times* feels that "so just and reasonable an attitude" can not fail of indorsement by the maritime nations of Europe, with the probable effect of inducing Russia "to withdraw from her untenable position and modify her instructions to her cruisers." The Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

"Trade and industry are probably the determining factors in the world to-day, entering far more deeply into diplomacy than is generally imagined. The war between Russia and Japan is due principally to economic causes. While some Powers may consider it necessary to make war to accomplish their economic destiny, other Powers may find it necessary to amend the rules of war so that their interests may not suffer while there is a conflict in any quarter of the globe."

Russia is practically the only great nation whose interests would permit of the classification of foodstuffs as contraband of war. On this point the Cleveland *Leader* says:

"In the contention demanding freedom of transport for foodstuffs, unless proved to be designed to aid and comfort the enemy, the United States, as the greatest exporting nation, will stand shoulder to shoulder with England, the greatest importing nation of food. Germany, too, would suffer, in case of a war, by the establishment of the Russian doctrine, and, while France can produce nearly, if not quite, sufficient food to feed her own people, yet the European republic would be placed in an awkward situation in case of long-continued war. To Germany, insistence that foodstuffs are not contraband is vital. Russia, with the exception of the United States, is the only great Power that has within its boundaries productive areas that can safely be counted upon to furnish the food needed for its citizens, no matter how long-continued a war may be."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A GOOD swimmer could probably keep some of those life-preservers afloat.—*The New York World.*

SPEAKING of the age of the candidates, Teddy is nothing like as young as he acts.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

PROBABLY the only thing that can save the Russian army is to abolish the flanks.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

WE understand that Russia has withdrawn her objections to the location of American consuls in Manchuria.—*The Washington Post.*

RUSSIA is not doing so badly, after all, as she is evacuating Manchuria only about a year later than her scheduled time.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Moses had caused beer to gush from the smitten rock he would have been more in line with modern thought.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

NOTWITHSTANDING his determination to do all he can to help elect him, Mr. Bryan is still confident that Judge Parker will be successful.—*The Boston Herald.*

FROM 'Li Root's Indianapolis address we are led to infer that Candidate Fairbanks has one thing at least to recommend him. He is healthy.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND'S statement that divine Providence is directing the affairs of the Democratic party is the highest compliment David B. Hill ever had.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE campaign assessor must be uncommonly active in Massachusetts. A resident of that State has just coughed up a cent swallowed twenty years ago.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE can not be a very pronounced sense of humor in the Spanish town which organized a bull-fight to raise funds for the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to carry on its work in foreign countries.—*The Boston Transcript.*

A LARGE percentage of the temperance party people still insist that the consecrated saloon which Bishop Potter is fathering is not "on the square," altho they do admit that it is likely to leave its patrons in a rye-tangled condition.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

ELIHU ROOT, late a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, who as temporary chairman eulogized the present Administration, appears in court as counsel for the Northern Securities Company, the only trust claimed to have been "busted" by the Administration.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

OF the making of plays there is no end; and Mr. Charles Frohman, returning from Europe a few days ago with his annual budget of theatrical news, announces that he has signed nearly four hundred theatrical contracts, and expects to present half a hundred new dramas during the coming season. Several important English players are to visit this country in the near future, among them Sir Charles Wyndham, who has not acted here since 1890. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is also to pay us another visit, and Ellen Terry will star in a new comedy by J. M. Barrie. The full statement of Mr. Frohman's plans, which appears in the New York *Sun*, we condense as follows:

Augustus Thomas will deliver to me in September a new comedy for autumn production in New York and will complete during the winter a new play for John Drew. Clyde Fitch has finished the two plays he has been at work on for me for the last six months; Sydney Rosenfeld has completed his work on the comedy "The Mountain Climbers"; Henry Guy Carleton is at work on a romantic play, and I have secured William Gillette's new play, in which he will appear after his tour in "The Admirable Crichton." It is a comedy in four acts, with the scenes laid in the South. It is not, however, a war-play. Paul Potter has finished a new comedy, "The Girl Who Forgot," for Mary Mannering.

John Drew will open the Empire Theater season in "The Duke of Killicrankie." Annie Russell will play at the Garrick Theater in "Brother Jacques." William Faversham comes to the Hudson Theater in Pinero's play, "Letty." Virginia Harned will come to the Criterion after William Crane appears there in "Business is Business," the success of the Comédie Française. Miss Harned's appearance will be in a new comedy.

Ethel Barrymore, after her California tour, will come to the Hudson Theater in "Sunday," following William Faversham. "Sunday" has already passed its hundredth performance in London. A new comedy is also being written for Miss Barrymore by H. V. Esmond. Mrs. Bloodgood comes to the Garrick Theater in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Coronet of a Duchess," and Mrs. Gilbert will appear in a new play by Fitch, called "Granny." It is in four acts, the scenes laid in Massachusetts.

I shall begin Francis Wilson's season probably in November in a new modern comedy without music. Henry Miller will come to the Garrick Theater later in the season with Henry Arthur Jones's play, "Joseph Entangled." Miss May Davis will reappear in America this season in R. C. Carton's play, "The Rich Mrs. Repton." William Collier will tour in "The Dictator."

Miss Maude Adams will begin her season in October, making a brief tour outside New York, and then come to the Empire Theater. Besides "The Little Minister," Miss Adams will have an entirely new and original four-act play written for her by Israel Zangwill, called "Jenny." I have also secured for Miss Adams a fifty-minute character-play, called "'Op o' me Thumb."

I am beginning work at once on the Sothern-Marlowe tour which opens September 19 in Chicago, the first production being "Romeo and Juliet."

From the German I have a clever comedy, entitled "The Blind Passenger," which I shall produce at once in New York. It is by the authors of "The White Horse Tavern."

During my stay in Paris I secured a new play by Bataille, the dramatizer of "The Resurrection;" the Chinese comedy, "The Third Moon," by the authoress of "The Marriage of Kitty;" the Odeon Theater success called "The Gallant King;" a play by Tristan Bernard called "Daisy;" and Guitry's acting success, "Cranquebille."

I have arranged for some important stars to visit this country, and have secured a great number of English players. Charles Wyndham and his company, including Mary Moore, come under my management to the Lyceum Theater, New York, on November 16, producing "David Garrick," "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," by the author of "Cousin Kate," and a new play. Sir Charles Wyndham's engagement in this country is for three months.

I have secured for twenty-eight weeks in this country Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who will appear in Sardou's play, "The Sorceress," and occasionally a play of her répertoire.

I am delighted to say that before leaving London I secured to star under my management Miss Ellen Terry, who is to appear in a new comedy by J. M. Barrie in London, and then tour the provinces of England and afterward come to America.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* mentions the names of two more foreign artists of distinction—Gabrielle Rejane and Ernesto Novelli—who will visit this country under the management of Liebler & Co.:

"Rejane we already know as the sprightliest of French comediennes. She was in Philadelphia in 1895, playing 'Madame Sans-Gene,' 'Ma Cousine,' and 'Sapho.' Just what plays she will do when she returns we are not told; but it is certain that 'Zaza'—as it was written, and not as Belascoed—will be one of them. She has a large répertoire; but it is the part of commercial wisdom to offer plays already known in English for the appearance here of French, Italian, and German actors—even the great ones, as Bernhardt, Coquelin, Duse, Salvini, Sonnenthal, Possart, Sorma.

"This ought not to prove a task in the case of Novelli, who will come to us for the first time; for his répertoire includes Italian versions of 'Hamlet' ('Amleto,' 'a tragedy in four parts,' it is called in the Italian play-bills), 'The Merchant of Venice' (an abridged version, called 'Shylock'), an abridgment of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'King Lear,' and 'Othello,' as well as Delavigne's 'Louis XI.,' Sophocles's 'King Œdipus,' Giacometti's 'The Civil Death' (Salvini played it here), and the elder Dumas's 'Kean,' which Charles Coghlan acted here as 'The Royal Box' shortly before his death. For Novelli is tragedian and comedian—an actor, say those who know his worth, of wonderful range and versatility, and one whose methods are in delightful keeping with recent thought."

Mr. Arnold Daly, who achieved great success last winter in a production of Bernard Shaw's "Candida," will offer two more plays by the same author—"You Never Can Tell" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Mrs. Fiske promises to present Maeterlinck's much-discussed "Monna Vanna." James K. Hackett will star in a dramatization of Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crossing," and Viola Allen is to appear in a revival of "A Winter's Tale."

RUSSIAN COMMENT ON CHECHOFF.

WITHIN a short time Russia has lost her first painter, Verestchagin, and her first (after Tolstoy, who is of another generation) novelist, dramatist, and story-teller, Anton Chechoff, of whom an account was given in these pages last week. Chechoff has been called "Tolstoy's literary son," but the notices elicited in the Russian press by his death assign to him a very different literary position. He is eulogized by all critics, altho at one stage of his career the conservative school assailed him with some rancor as a decadent and pessimist. Now he is recognized as having been the "poet of twilight," a thorough artist, a gentle, contemplative, sincere, and delicate writer of the finest skill and brightest ideals.

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) prints a number of estimates of Chechoff from the pens of leading Russian critics.

A. Souvorin, the publicist and publisher, in characterizing Chechoff as a novelist and playwright, says that simplicity and objectivity were his principal traits. He had no "tendency," and some of his works displeased the radicals, who had "claimed" him. He believed in realism as transfigured by poetry and imagination. He preferred to depict the common people and the common things of life, and believed that the most ordinary existence had its interest and significance. He refused to idealize his characters, and he avoided didacticism and preaching. Souvorin quotes from one of his private letters the following personal observations:

"In my veins peasant blood courses, and I am not affected by peasant virtues. From childhood I have believed in progress. The Tolstoyan philosophy strongly attracted me for several years; but what appealed to me was not so much the fundamental conceptions, which were not new, but the Tolstoyan manner of viewing

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and expressing things. This had a sort of hypnotic effect. Now, however, something in me protests against this philosophy. Justice and judgment tell me that in the electricity and steam of human love there is more than in chastity and self-suppression. War is evil, and law is evil; but it does not follow that I ought to wear peasant garb and sleep with laborers."

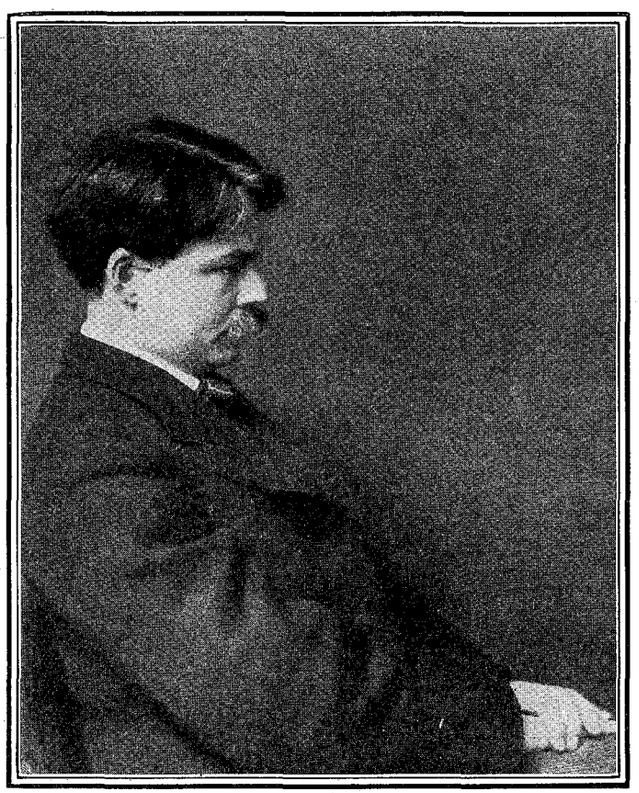
Nicholas Engelhardt, another publicist and critic, compares Chechoff with Turgéneff and Gogol as regards, not indeed his scope and breadth, but his finish, charm, purity of style, and poetic grace. Chechoff, he says, had the simplicity and strength and nobility of the true artist. He was a psychologist and a creator of types, a natural mystic because he had the sense of the mystery and strange complicity of things. One of his finest and most touching stories, for example, describes the emotions caused by the appearance of a beautiful girl in a railway car full of passengers of all sorts. This very simple incident causes a certain joy mixed with an unaccountable sadness. The contemplation of beauty somehow causes both exaltation and pain, and Chechoff makes his readers feel this as only a profound thinker and artist can.

A third critic, Uriy Beliaieff, deals with Chechoff's dramas, in which he finds new forms, new ideas for the stage. Chechoff's plays, like his stories, are all sad, but the sadness is not that of mere pessimism or revolt or discontent. It is the sadness of the earnest and deep artist. People spoke of "the Chechoff smile" as of the Chechoff sadness. He produced the same effect as the last chord of a beautiful musical composition.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MUSIC OF EDWARD MACDOWELL.

IT is a significant fact that America, whose contributions to contemporary art are often deemed slight and inadequate, contains at least one musical composer of the first rank. Edward MacDowell's "unique" talents are analyzed by Lawrence Gilman, the musical critic of *Harper's Weekly*, in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, and his compositions are declared by this authority to possess "an inevitable felicity, a graphic neatness and beauty, an imaginative intensity and lyric fervor which exist nowhere in external tone-painting save in Mr. MacDowell's own work." We read further:

"Both in theory and in practise Mr. MacDowell stands uncompromisingly for music that is, of intention, persistently pictorial and impressionistic. Thus his themes are Lancelot and Elaine, Arthur, the Gaelic Cuchullin, the sea, a deserted farm, a water-lily, meadow-brooks and will-o'-the-wisps, starlight, a haunted house, a wild rose: a poet, it will be observed, thrall to 'the mystery and the majesty of earth,' altho scarcely less thrall to purely human emotion. If one is at times inclined to praise in him the poet of the natural world at the expense of the musical humanist, it is because he is, constitutionally and by right of ancestry, Celtic of the Celts, with the Celt's intimate vision of natural things, and his magic power of poetically vivifying them."



EDWARD MACDOWELL.
An American composer who possesses "the Celt's intimate vision of natural things, and his magic power of poetically vivifying them."

To his choice of subjects, continues Mr. Gilman, quite as much as to his peculiar vividness of expression, must be attributed the power of Edward MacDowell's music. We quote again:

"He has never attempted such tremendous frescoes as Wagner delighted to paint; nor does he choose to deal with the elements—with winds and waters, with fire and clouds and tempests—in the epical manner of the great music-dramatist. Of his descriptive music by far the greater part is written for the piano. So that, at the start, a very definite limitation is imposed upon magnitude of plan. You can not achieve on the piano, with any adequacy of effect, a mountainside in flames, or a storm at sea, or the prismatic arch of a rainbow; and as Mr. MacDowell has seen fit to employ that instrument as his principal medium of expression, he has refrained from attempting to advance musical fresco-painting beyond the point at which Wagner left it Instead, he has contented himself with such themes as he treats in his 'Forest Idyls,' in his 'Four Little Poems' ('The Eagle,' 'The Brook,' 'Moonshine,' 'Winter'), in his first orchestral suite, in the inimitable 'Woodland Sketches' and 'Sea Pieces,' and in the recently published 'New England Idyls.' As a perfect exemplification of his practise, consider, let me say, his 'To a Water-lily,' from the 'Woodland Sketches'—than which I know of nothing in objective tone-painting, for the piano or for the orchestra, more sensitively felt, more exquisitely accomplished. The method is the method of Shelley in the 'Sensitive Plant,' of Wordsworth in 'The Daffodils,' as it is the method of Raff rather than of Wagner—altho Raff would never have written with precisely that order of delicate eloquence. The thing is steeped in loveliness, in sheer natural magic."

Edward MacDowell's supreme achievement, says Mr. Gilman, in conclusion, lies in his musical embodiment of "that heroic beauty which is of the very essence of the imaginative life of the primitive Celts, and which the Celtic 'revival' in contemporary letters has so singularly failed to recrudesce."

"It is the heroic Gaelic world that Mr. MacDowell has made to live in his music: that miraculous world of superhuman passions and aspirations, of bards and heroes and sublime adventure—the world of Cuchullin the Unconquerable, and Laeg, and Queen Meave; of Naesi, and Deirdré the Beautiful, and Fergus, and Connla the Harper.

"That this is music which challenges the imagination is undeniable. . . . But I can not help wishing that he might contrive some expedient for doing away, so far as he himself is concerned, with the sonata form which he occasionally uses, rather inconsistently, as a vehicle for the expression of that vision and emotion that are in him; for, generally speaking, and in spite of the triumphant success of the 'Keltic,' Mr. MacDowell is less fortunate in his sonatas than in those freer and more elastically wrought tone-poems in which he voices a mood or an experience with epigrammatic concision and directness. The 'Keltic' sonata succeeds in spite of its form—as the earlier 'Norse,' 'Eroica,' and 'Tragica' sonatas do not at all points—through sheer force of inspiration, tho even here, and notwithstanding the freedom of manipulation, one feels that he would have worked to

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still finer ends in a more flexible and fluent form. He is never so compelling, so uniquely and persuasively eloquent, as in those impressionistically conceived pieces in which he molds his inspiration upon the events of an interior emotional program rather than upon a musical formula necessarily arbitrary and anomalous,—in such things, for instance, as the 'Idyls' and 'Poems' after Goethe and Heine, the 'Woodland Sketches,' the 'Sea Pieces,' the 'Fireside Tales,' the 'New England Idyls,' the orchestral suite (*Op.* 42), and the symphonic poems—'Hamlet and Ophelia,' 'Lancelot and Elaine,' 'The Saracens' and 'Lovely Alda' (after the Song of Roland). Here he is invulnerably himself: here, from first to last, the work is the work of a master of imaginative expression, a penetrative psychologist, above all, an exquisite poet."

SWINBURNE'S EARLY POEMS.

THE publication of Mr. Swinburne's early "Poems and Ballads" as the first volume of a new and complete edition of his poetical works reveals a remarkable change in public opinion. At the time of its appearance thirty-six years ago, this book of poems was denounced on all sides as "immoral" and "blasphemous." Nowadays, even such staid authorities as the London *Times Literary Supplement* content themselves with observing that the merits of the book are "so splendid," its defects "so obvious," that "there is no need to talk about them." And *Blackwood's Magazine* says:

"That it has conspicuous faults none will deny. It is too obviously arranged to startle the citizens. The jargon of passion, with its 'lilies and languors' and its 'roses and raptures,' seems more highly artificial than it did thirty years ago. . . . But for a first volume of miscellaneous verse where shall you match the 'Poems and Ballads?' Where shall you find an equal skill in the management of strange meters and stranger fancies?"

The London *Times Supplement* says further:

"'Poems and Ballads' is one of the most perplexing books ever written. It is true that the questions raised by it are mainly artistic; but artistic questions are connected with life, and ought, therefore, to have some interest for every one. 'Poems and Ballads,' of course, is a work of pure literature; Mr. Swinburne, for all his political passion, is one of the most literary of poets. He seems to look at all realities through literature; one might sometimes suppose that all his experience of life had been filtered through Victor Hugo, and that he is a republican only because Athens was a republic. His very improprieties and revolts are literary. He remembers Sappho and Catullus when he is most voluptuous, and Shelley when he attacks the dearest beliefs of men. . . . 'Poems and Ballads,' in fact, is the work of a youth possessed by a kind of blind poetic energy so urgent that it can not wait for experience to provide it with a subject, and therefore takes its subjects from the literature of the past. . . . . .

"Mr. Swinburne has been called a decadent writer, but occasional perversities are no proof of decadence. The rapture of his poetry is common in the music even of the greatest composers. . . . His poetry seems to be, not a memory of experience or a statement of conclusions drawn from it, but the immediate expression of life itself uttered in the very moment of living. He seems to break out into poetry as a man starting for a walk on the morning of a fine summer's day may break into singing. He inspires the reader with the glorious mood which set him singing, of all kinds of irrelevant things perhaps, but the mood sounds through the irrelevancies.

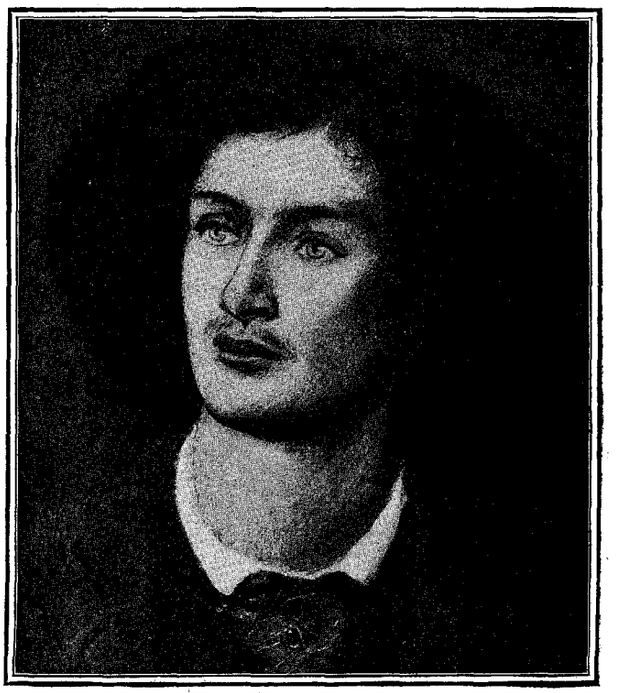
The wind is as iron that rings,
  The foam-heads loosen and flee;
It swells and welters and swings,
  The pulse of the tide of the sea.

And up on the yellow cliff
  The long corn flickers and shakes;
Push, for the wind holds stiff,
  And the gunwale dips and rakes.

Good hap to the fresh fierce weather,
  The quiver and beat of the sea!
While three men hold together,
  The kingdoms are less by three.

Those are verses from what is intended to be a fierce revolutionary song; what they really express is that passion for the sea which lies deeper in Mr. Swinburne's mind than any political creed. His own poetry has something of the beauty of great waters that he loves so well. It is all fluid and unbounded, swaying magnificently hither and thither, full of a power that delights in nothing so much as its own motion, and beats wildly against the most permanent beliefs and laws of man in a kind of harmless riot, breaking into new fantastic splendor as it assaults them."

In a "Dedicatory Epistle" prefixed to the new edition and addressed to "Theodore Watts-Dunton, my best and dearest friend,"



SWINBURNE AS A YOUNG MAN.
From a Painting by D. G. Rossetti.

Mr. Swinburne defends his poems against the aspersions of the critics, and subjects his work to a searching analysis. When a writer, he says, "finds nothing that he could wish to cancel, to alter, or to unsay in any page that he has ever laid before his readers, he need not be seriously troubled by the inevitable consciousness that the work of his early youth is not and can not be unnaturally like the work of a very young man." Looking back over his poetic career, he is satisfied with it. His opinions have matured, rather than changed. He is still revolutionist and iconoclast; tamed, it may be, and shorn of some illusions, yet inspired still by "such faith as is born of devotion and reverence . . . to the three living gods—Landor, Hugo, Mazzini—of any whole-souled and single-hearted worship." Scornfully he tramples those critics who have accused him of materialism and atheism. Joyfully he proclaims himself the inveterate hater of tyrannies and superstitions. Still he is on the side of the oppressed, despite all that his enemies may say. Still does he draw his inspiration from the dawn, his songs from the sunrise, his music from "the thunder of the trumpets of the night," and the surge of England's sea.

Commenting on this eloquent letter, Mr. Shan F. Bullock, the London correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Post*, says:

"Any one, I think, reading this dedicatory epistle with care will be able to arrive at a convincing reason for what may be called Swinburne's unpopularity. No poet of the same quality ever had less influence on the thought of his age. Of the people he has absolutely no hold, while to many of those who really love poetry he is at once the wonder and the despair. He has, of course, his following of worshipers, men like Mr. Watts-Dunton, who in season and out of it proclaim the master's greatness: but who are these among so many? How comes it that such a master has had to wait forty years for the honor of a collected edition? Why is it that you so seldom hear his verse quoted, why he makes no

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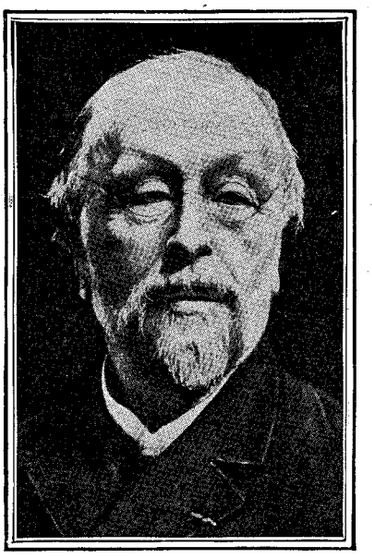
disciples among the young, why he needs so much defending by his friends, why it is necessary to write this dedicatory criticism of himself? You will find the answer to these questions, and to many more, in the criticism itself, and in particular will you find it in that passage where Swinburne describes himself as 'an artist whose medium or material has more in common with a musician's than a sculptor's,' and in which he accepts the judgment of a critic 'that he has made poetry almost as sensuously emotional and imaginative as music.'

"Sensuous—emotional—imaginative—wordy—melodious? Quite so. Who was it called Swinburne a reed through which is blown beautiful music? Who has been bold enough to assert that such a reed can ever be the medium through which a great poet speaks to a people? No. A great poet must be musical, but he must also be far more. And Swinburne is little more."

TAINE'S DEFENSE OF HIS LITERARY METHOD.

THE second volume of the "Life and Letters of H. Taine," covering the period between 1853 and 1870, has been recently published, and throws some side-lights upon the basic theory underlying the work of this eminent French critic. In reply to a letter from M. Ernest Havet, which contained criticisms and observations upon M. Taine's "History of English Literature," the author offers a defense of his favorite theory and the method upon which he constructed his critical and historical writings.



HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE, (1828-1893).

Author of "A History of English Literature," "Origins of Contemporary France," "The Philosophy of Art," etc., etc.

"History," he says, "is not a science similar to Geometry, but to Physiology and Geology"; and "just as there are fixed, but not numerically measurable, relations between the organs and the functions of a living body, likewise there are precise, but not numerically measurable, relations between the groups of facts which comprise social and moral life." M. Taine continues:

"The question, therefore, reduces itself to this: Is it possible to establish precise, but unmeasurable, relations between moral groups —*i.e.*, religion, philosophy, the social state, etc., of a century or of a nation? These precise, general, and necessary relations are what I, after Montesquieu, call laws; it is also the name given to them in zoology or botany. My preface sets out the system of these historical laws, the general connection of great events, the causes of these connections, the classification of these causes, and, in short, the conditions of human transformation and development. Is all this true? On my return I shall solicit your criticism and judgment on the subject. You quote as an example my parallel between Shakespeare's psychological conception and that of our French classics, and you say that those are not laws; they are types, and I have done what zoologists do when, taking fishes and mammals, for instance, they extract from the whole class and its innumerable species an ideal type, an abstract form common to all, persisting in all, whose different features are connected afterward, to show how the unique type, combined with special circumstances, must produce the species. That is a scientific construction similar to mine; I do not, any more than they, claim to guess at a living being without having seen and dissected it; but, like them, I endeavor to indicate the general types on which living beings are built, and my method of construction or reconstruction has the same range, together with the same limits."

The gaps and omissions in his history are explainable in the words found in a letter to Edouard de Suckau: "My principal idea was this: to write down general principles and to particularize them in great men, taking no account of the small fry." His method of seeing the general in the particular is illustrated by this preliminary study of Dickens to be found in a letter to M. Guizot:

"The man is a type, and teaches us much about English taste. . . . Dickens never forgets his moral for an instant; he praises, wounds, sneers, weeps, or admires, but never paints. He has not that indifference of the artist who, like nature, produces good and evil, and cares for nothing but to produce much, to produce great things. He does not love passions for themselves; he only tries to develop the emotions of the heart, and to make family life and sentiments attractive. His pictures are like those of the English school at the exhibition, only better. Those people do not suspect that painting consists solely in the love for red and blue, straight and curved lines, in the joy of seeing life in great material things, and they produce ingenious little moral logographs like 'Wolf and the Lamb' or ornamental designs like 'Oberon and Titania.' They hurt one's eyes with dreadful cruelty, and imagine that their cacophany of colors is pleasing. Such a style is less offensive in psychology and in literature than in painting; yet Dickens is trying to the nerves, and it is a rest to pass from him to Balzac or to George Sand, just as it is restful to look at Decamps's or Theodore Rousseau's work after Mulready's anemic bathers or the cadaverous pictures of Millais."

A certain distrust of himself and his method is almost pathetically revealed in some "personal notes" set down in the year 1862:

"I have exhausted my brain; I am obliged to stop and remain idle several times a year, sometimes for three or four months; I have remained for two whole years incapable of writing, and even of reading. Writing requires a tremendous effort on my part, and after two or three hours, sometimes one hour only, I am obliged to leave off, having become quite unable to string two ideas together. My manner of writing must be contrary to nature, since it is so laborious. Several people, friends, have told me that it is strained, wearisome, and difficult to read. . . . . .

"In principle, I try to string my ideas *à la* Macaulay, and at the same time I seek the vivid impressions of Stendhal, of poets and reconstructors. This contradiction leads me to constant efforts and very little result. If I succeed in reaching the necessary state of mind, it only lasts an hour or half an hour, and it kills me. It is probable that I have tried to unite two irreconcilable faculties; one must choose and be either an artist or an orator.

"I think I have found the root of my complaint, for my fundamental idea has been that the particular passion or emotion of the man who is described should be reproduced, and all the degrees of logical generation stated. In fact, that a character should be painted after the manner of artists and constructed at the same time after the manner of reasoners. It is a true idea and productive of powerful effects when it can be applied, but it is unhinging to the brain and we have no right to destroy ourselves.

"If all this is correct, I must change my style, which is a serious undertaking. . . . I shall finish my 'History of English Literature' in accordance with the former method. . . . But after this work is finished I must change."

NOTES.

THE great publishing house of Blackwood (Edinburgh) celebrated its hundredth anniversary last month.

The Bookman's August list of the six best-selling books for the previous month is:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. The Silent Places.—White.
3. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
4. The Castaway.—Rives.
5. Sir Mortimer.—Johnston.
6. The Memoirs of a Baby.—Daskam.

WRITES Mr. Ernest Crosby, in *The Craftsman:* "The nineteenth century may be known for many things in the future, but it can not well escape one uncomfortable name, that of the Century of Ugliness. I am reminded of the fact by a picture in an illustrated journal of a military scene in the streets of Tokyo, and the most conspicuous thing is the multitude of telegraph-poles, in half a dozen rows, of all kinds, sizes, and angles of incidence. The effect is hideous, and yet so accustomed are we to such abominations that it is doubtful if one reader in twenty noticed them, and it is quite certain that the good people of Tokyo, representatives of one of the most artistic races that ever existed, have long since accepted them as matters of course. The fact is that for over a hundred years Christendom has been busily at work making the world ugly in every conceivable way and with the most remarkable ingenuity."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROGRESS IN TELEPHONY.

THERE is a general idea that the telephone has pretty nearly reached the farthest point of its development; that its apparatus has been standardized, and that no recent advances have been made in its practical workings. This idea, we are told by a writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (July 30), is quite erroneous. The field of telephony, he says, affords an example of regular development scarcely equaled by any other line of electrical work. The growth during the last five or ten years has been steady and consequently has not attracted the attention which has been focused upon other fields of activity, such as wireless telegraphy, long-distance power transmission, and heavy electric railway work. Says this writer:

"It is twelve years this coming fall since the famous New York-Chicago toll-line was opened for business, and yet to-day the Bostonian can not talk much farther west than Omaha. This fact by no means implies that technical difficulties stand between communication from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast—it is rather a matter of prospective traffic which will determine when a toll-line twenty or twenty-five hundred miles long can be profitably built and maintained. The greatest advances have been made in central office equipment, altho line and underground construction have also been vastly improved mechanically. Thus, in the latter branch of telephone work, a cable about 16 square inches in cross-section carries 30 twisted pairs of wires, while the earlier types required several hundred square inches of space for such a number of conductors. The quality of long-distance transmission has also been much improved in recent years. . . . . .

"Efforts are being made to increase the capacity of [switch-] boards beyond the 9,600 lines which have hitherto marked the multiple limit in the largest installations. The new jacks and plugs are so much smaller than the later standards that it is doubtful if progress in this direction can extend much farther than 15,000 lines, if indeed this limit can be reached. There is little room to spare in the wiring of even a 9,600-line board. Along with the establishment of common battery central offices has gone a decided simplification of subscribers' station apparatus and a noteworthy reduction in maintenance charges. Iron wire is growing in disfavor for city work, particularly on account of the difficulties of satisfactory common battery transmission above four or five miles.

"Automatic exchanges have now been installed in more than a score of cities and towns in different parts of the United States by independent telephone interests. Their operation is being watched with extreme interest by the entire telephone world, and if the success which their advocates claim is realized, there is no reason to doubt that sweeping changes in central office equipment will follow in both Bell and independent ranks. Perhaps the most serious difficulty which the automatic exchange encounters is the burden of work that it throws upon the subscriber—a departure from the general trend of previous practise, which aims to give the subscriber as little work as possible. It would be rash to predict that this obstacle will not be overcome, and it is certain that the next five years will witness some interesting developments along this line.

"The application of telephone service to railway telegraph lines is steadily making headway at the present time, altho the delicacy of the apparatus and skill required in its adjustment preclude the rapid progress desired by the transportation companies. As far as it goes, the 'railway composite system,' as it is called, allows telephone conversations to take place over grounded telegraph lines without the addition of wire or interference in any way with the regular telegraph business. It has been devised especially to meet the demands of railroads for a service applicable to terminal or way stations. At last accounts 100 miles was about the limit of satisfactory working on iron lines, altho this distance will probably soon be exceeded. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most scientific work in telephony is now being accomplished in the traffic department, with the help of the engineers. Exhaustive studies are being made throughout the country of every detail of operation with the object of economizing time and expense in the handling of the voluminous business which modern city exchanges transact. The value of toll equipment is appreciated as never before, and no effort is spared to cut down the time of completing connections with distant offices. Sometimes some of the toll-lines are brought directly into the local switchboard, and connections secured between cities thirty miles apart in fifteen seconds. This is called 'rapid-fire' service in telephone parlance. . . . . .

"Within the last ten years the growth of the telephone business has been very rapid. The reports of the Bell companies show a sixfold increase in the number of outstanding instruments since 1893. There are now over one and a half million subscribers in these companies, and in the last four years the long-distance traffic has increased eighty-two per cent. There is no question that there is room for still greater expansion, particularly in the West and South, and the possibilities of growth appear to be limited only by the population of the country."

BEES' STINGS IN MEDICINE.

THAT the formic acid contained in bees' venom is a powerful curative agent in some such affections as rheumatism has been asserted for some time, and that the bee by stinging the patient may inoculate him in the most practical manner has also been said. THE LITERARY DIGEST abstracted an article on the subject several years ago as a medical curiosity. Now, however, for some unknown reason it appears that the medicinal virtues of the bee's sting, real or fancied, have become widely known. There is a demand for the stings, and some pharmacists have added them to their regular stock. Says a writer in the New York *Tribune* (July 24):

"The new interest in the bee as a medicinal possibility has already started apiarists into a fresh field. Among those who are at the present time gathering bees' stings is William Selser, of Jenkinton, Pa., who is not merely lecturing on the bee, but also studying it at first hand in his roof-garden devoted to bee culture.

"To collect bee stings by letting an indignant bee sting your arm seems a painful if not heroic method, but Mr. Selser declares that it is not even uncomfortable. To a visitor who inspected his roof-garden the other day he illustrated his method fully. Without the slightest hesitation he placed one honey-bee after another on his arm and let the creature sting him. Then he carefully indicated the barbed sting in his arm, showed how it entered the flesh, and explained that, altho the bee died, the sting for a brief time at least retained its poison. The sting, like the barb of an arrow fastens itself in the flesh. The bee can not withdraw it, for it sticks like a fishhook, held by the firm cuticle. It is believed, however, that when the bees sting each other their flesh is so soft that they do not lose the sting. Bee culturists agree that instinct teaches the little creature that to lose its sting is fraught with some great calamity, and they refute the common notion that bees sting with no reluctance. When he had permitted several bees to sting his arm, proving that the process took about two seconds for each sting, Mr. Selser discussed the experience by saying:

"'It simply feels like a little pin prick. In a few minutes the feeling will entirely pass away. The fact that it does not hurt me is due to the practical inoculation that has resulted from many stings. I am actually immune from their poison, and stings that would cause big lumps on anybody else's arm don't trouble me a bit. But after all, extracting bees' stings on your own arm is a crude as well as a slow process. I purpose getting a rubber blanket and letting the bees sting that. You see bees have a great aversion for the smell of a horse, and my theory is that if I leave my rubber blanket in the stable overnight it will be so strongly scented that the indignant bees will attack it when presented to them. With this device I believe I could supply a million stings a week.

"'As fast as the stings are obtained they are dropped into a bottle containing pulverized sugar, which acts as a preservative. We count them as we drop them in, and the customer has to take our word for the number. He has no way of going behind the returns. From this sugar a serum is obtained, which is the marketable form of the bees' stings. Another method followed in extracting the sting preserves the bee with the sting, so that no portion of the poison may be wasted. A number of honey-bees are put in a bottle and then the bottle is shaken. The angry bees at once begin

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to sting each other, and then a measured amount of alcohol is poured in. The whole medicinal property of the bee is thus preserved.'

"Medical opinion on the subject is incredulous, particularly in view of the fact that the attempt is being made by some to create the belief that the sting actually cures the affliction. That it does have a beneficial effect in a limited field is, however, not denied. James J. Walsh, dean of the Fordham Medical College, who has made special researches regarding rheumatism, in discussing the subject said:

"'It's pretty hard to talk about this question, because the larger share of the affections that people call rheumatic are in reality only muscular. For relief of this muscular pain many things are used as counter-irritants—alcohol and turpentine, for instance. Now, the use of bee stings may produce the same result, for anything that will draw blood to the part affected will bring relief. Some people have been stung by bees and not been relieved; other people have let bees sting them and secured relief, but how, it is hard to say.'"

UP-TO-DATE MOSQUITO-KILLERS.

A NUMBER of curious models of electrical and other devices that have been designed in America and foreign countries and employed to destroy mosquito life are described and illustrated in *Popular Mechanics*. Says this paper:

"Fig. 1 gives a general idea of one of these devices. What looks like a big lamp shade is made of sheet metal, painted white inside, black outside. The diameter at the lower edge is something like three feet. The shade tapers up to *G*, and is connected to the electrical portions at *H*. In order to get an idea of the workings of the death-dealing affair, reference should be made to Fig. 2, where is shown the little magnetic coils *I*, *I*. This ponderous lamp shade so called is set up in proper contrivances on pole connection in pools, swamps, yards, or places where there are enough mosquitoes, and the proper electrical connections are made with the coil wires. The coils are about 1000 ohms resistance with a vibrator *J* between their poles. A lighting globe is inserted at the upper portion of the shade and the bright light against the whitened surfaces is reflected strongly and attracts the unwary mosquito to his doom. The candle-power of the light is about 30. Another feature of the device is the erection of some fine wires inside the shade arranged on the harp plan. These wires are caused to vibrate just enough to emit musical sounds. The music is soft, but it floats on the atmosphere for considerable distance on clear nights.

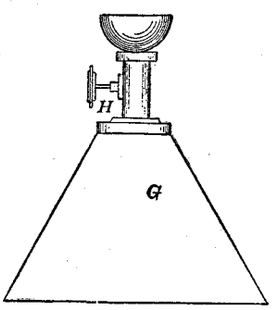

FIG. 1.

"The buzzing sounds are very like that from the mosquito himself, and the soft, enchanting music draws thousands of insects to the shade. Inside the shade a sticky surface, usually made of fly-paper, is arranged. Sometimes, instead of gummed fly-paper, portions of metallic surfaces are coated with a sticky composition on which the mosquito is pretty sure to fasten himself by legs or wings while wabbling about with eyes dimmed by the strong light and with mind benumbed with the sweet strains of the harp cords. The result is that multitudes of the insects lose their lives in the shade, and either remain therein, to be scraped out next morning by cleaners, or to drop down to the earth of their own weight when dead. Underneath the device one sees numerous mosquito dead. The music attracts and stuns and causes death oftentimes. . . . The musical sound-producing mechanism is . . . made of a metallic frame across which is strung a set of fine steel wires. The vibrations of these wires in mid-air, even if caused only by the drafts of wind blowing through, send forth an entrancing music that seems to attract the mosquito to the trap.

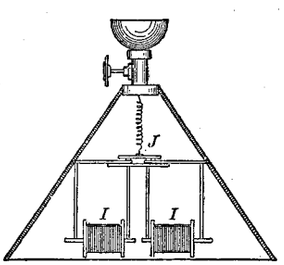

FIG. 2.

"One of the oddest types of mosquito-destroying contrivances lately devised is one in which the mosquitoes are sucked into the death-trap, shown in Fig. 3. There is a cone-shaped tunnel made of wood, about four feet in diameter at the open end, tapering to about three feet at the base end, where the suction-propeller is operated. The length of the cone tunnel is about four and a half feet. It is set up in places where mosquitoes congregate in numbers to breed. The propeller *D* is a suction-wheel and so arranged that any light object like a mosquito coming near the open end of the cone is promptly sucked into the death-trap. The wheel is speedily revolved by the belt *E* on a wooden grooved wheel. The belt is operated by a motor below. This contrivance is fixed to a post at about the elevation of ordinary tree tops; *F* is a stand on which is placed poisonous material, the fumes of which rise into the nostrils of the mosquitoes which are so unlucky as to be drawn into the tunnel by the air-suction. Soon after starting the affair the mosquitoes accumulate, and before next morning the machine has, as a rule, piled the mosquito dead to a goodly height."

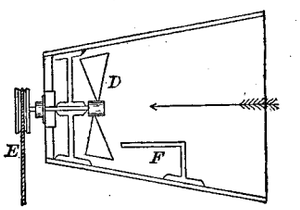

FIG. 3.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—CHROMO-STEREOSCOPY.

A NEW photographic method, which combines in a most interesting way the principles of the stereoscope with those of color-perception in such a way that the resulting print will give, when properly viewed, an illusion not only of relief, but of color, has been devised by M. Albert Nodon. It was first described by M. Nodon in June of last year before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and is now the subject of an article contributed by the inventor to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 23). Says M. Nodon:

"If we divide the luminous spectrum into two unequal parts, choosing as a point of intersection a region in the yellow or the green, we shall [by combination of the tints in the two sections] obtain two distinct colors, which will produce white by juxtaxposition. If we project these two colors on the same point of a screen, we shall see that the resultant white will not appear unless the relative intensities of the two colors are respectively equal to what they were in the original spectrum.

"If we cause the relative brilliancy to vary, we shall see on the screen the whole series of spectral colors, diluted with white, excepting only the colors of the extremities of the spectrum—that is, red and violet. If we divide the spectrum in the yellowish-green, we shall obtain for the resultant color for the right-hand section an orange and for the left a blue. If we vary the relative intensities of these two colors, we have successively red-orange, orange, yellow, green, green-blue, and blue.

"By dividing the spectrum at another part, isolating the central part, the greenish-yellow, on one hand, and uniting the extremes (red-orange and blue-violet) on the other, we shall obtain a green and a purple. The union of these two enables us to get other colored combinations than the preceding, including more vivid scales of red and green.

"Now this principle may be applied to obtain colored stereoscopic images. The photographic apparatus has two similar objectives, and the sensitive plates are made orthochromatic for all regions of the spectrum. A set of colored screens, having tints complementary to those obtained by the method just described, may be employed to obtain the chromostereoscopic negatives. To get such negatives we must bear in mind the following facts:

"When we consider a collection of colored objects, such, for instance, as that furnished by a landscape, we see that there is always a dominant color, and that this is accompanied by another tint approximating to its complementary.

"The intermediary tints, due to the mixture of these colors with each other and with white and black, furnish the scale of colors of the landscape under consideration. The secondary colors that may accidentally be found mixed with these are generally feeble

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and negligible. Take, for example, a landscape with verdure, whose dominant note is green mixed with more or less yellow; the second color is a purple whose tint also varies with the nature of the landscape and the conditions of light.

"In a winter landscape, on the other hand, when there is no foliage, the dominant color is a tint approaching orange, and its complementary is a blue more or less mixed with green.

"Two photographic negatives are made, differing not only in position [as in the ordinary stereoscopic picture] but in the relative value of the intensities at each point of the image. Ordinary gelatinobromid prints are made with these negatives. The right-hand print, for example, corresponding to the green screen, is then colored uniformly green; the second, corresponding to the purple screen, is given this color. . . . These tints will be different, according to the dominant color of the object photographed. They will vary from green to orange, passing through yellow, in one case, and from purple to violet, passing through blue, in the other.

"The two prints are then examined in an ordinary stereoscope, where will be obtained the double effect of relief and color. The physiological phenomenon thus produced is a veritable optical illusion, in which the two colors mix in binocular vision so as to preserve the different relative values of the common image, which remain proportional to the intensities of the blacks and whites in each print. The pure whites appear by the binocular superposition of the two complementary colors, and all the infinite variety of tints is faithfully reproduced by the combination of the two colors with the whites, grays, and blacks of the prints.

"The chromostereoscopic method enables us to obtain a very satisfactory approximation in all cases where the colors are weakened and run together, as, for example, in ordinary landscapes.

"The results are, on the contrary, less perfect when we wish to reproduce objects of brilliant and sharp color, such as flowers, for, as we have already said, the tints by this method are always mixed with white, and the extreme colors of the spectrum are absent.

"Notwithstanding this imperfection, the chromostereoscopic method enables us to realize color-photography with the aid of simple devices and by ordinary photographic methods. It really furnishes very satisfactory results in most cases of ordinary practise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

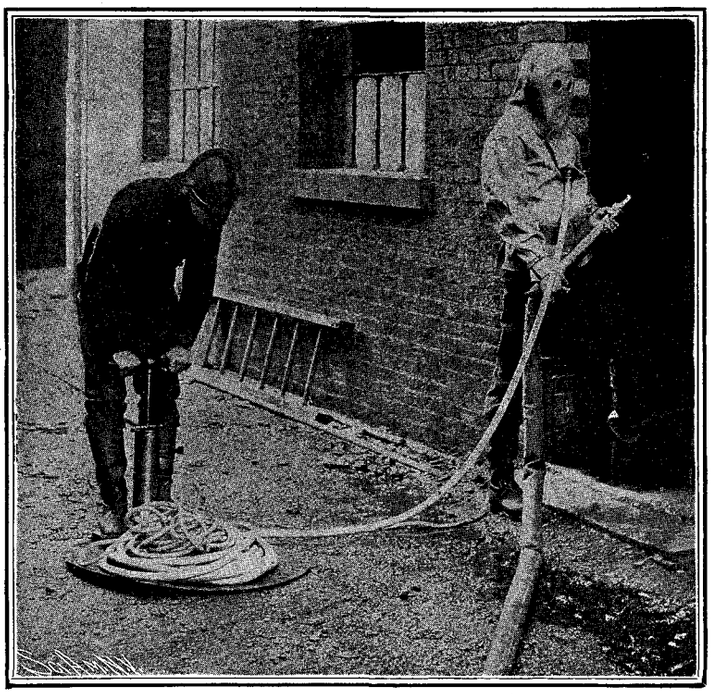
An Artificial Comet's Tail.—An experiment in which is produced something bearing a striking resemblance to a comet's tail in conditions resembling those of nature has been performed by Professors Hull and Nichols. Says *Cosmos* (Paris):

"A powder formed of a mixture of emery powder and lycoperdon spores was placed in a receptacle shaped like an hour-glass. A vacuum was produced as perfectly as possible and precautions were taken to remove all traces of mercury vapor. By causing the powder to fall from one end of the receptacle to the other, and concentrating upon it at the same time the rays of an arc lamp, the lightest portions of the powder could be seen to act as if repelled by the light and to present an appearance quite similar to that of a comet's tail. The effect was of the same order of magnitude, as shown by the values obtained by Professors Hull and Nichols for the pressure of light. According to them, it is possible that these phenomena may be due partly to other causes, but even in this case the experiment reproduces the appearance of a comet's tail with great exactness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTION FOR FIREMEN.

THE ingenious apparatus for enabling London firemen to enter smoky buildings, now forming a regular part of the equipment of the metropolitan fire brigade of that city, is described in *The Scientific American* (July 23) by W. G. Fitzgerald. The device is a combination of jacket and mask, and the wearer is supplied with fresh air by pumps, precisely as tho he were a diver entering the depths of the sea. Says the writer:

"The utility of this apparatus was very fully demonstrated a few weeks back, when a great and destructive fire broke out at a large chemical works on the eastern outskirts of London, the smoke from the burning material being dense, deadly, and poisonous in the extreme.



A FIREMAN CLAD IN A PROTECTIVE SUIT, TO WHICH AIR IS SUPPLIED.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"These apparatus, or, at any rate, the more elaborate of them, are made by regular diving-engineers.

"Foremost among these apparatus comes the Fleuss dress, which is more especially designed to enable miners and mine officials to enter pits and shafts after a disastrous explosion of coal dust or fire damp, when it would mean certain death for any one to attempt to respire the poisoned air. It is not too much to say that hundreds of lives have been saved by means of the Fleuss apparatus.

"Then, too, in most of the big refrigerating-works in England, these jackets and masks are kept handy, much as fire-extinguishing apparatus are kept, so that in the event of any accident happening in the ammonia chambers, the rescuers may venture in with perfect safety to themselves and effect the work of rescue.

"The London firemen are thoroughly well versed in the use of these jackets and masks, and in considerable fires where their use is necessary they are taken on the engine in sets of two or four together with the necessary air-pumps, which supply pure air to the communicating pipes.

"Of course the fireman so accoutered has to be very careful in making his way not to get his air-pipes entangled. There are other apparatus of somewhat a similar kind, however, which do not need to be supplied by outside air-pumps, but have a system whereby the respired air is purified and the necessary elements added to it, so that it can be breathed over again.

"Another class of London public servants who understand the use of this invaluable apparatus are the men who work in the great sewers of London. It happens by no means infrequently that a party of three or four men taking their way through the main sewers, jack-booted and up past their knees in water, suddenly encounter an accumulation of mephitic gas.

"Probably one or two of them may contrive to escape, leaving their companion or companions unconscious in the water or in the flat-bottomed boat which is sometimes used in the great sewers of London. Forthwith a rescue party is organized, and the Fleuss apparatus or another of the same kind is brought into requisition,

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with the result that the men overcome are without difficulty brought safely to the bottom of the manhole, and then raised without difficulty to the street surface.

"These curious 'diving-dresses,' as they may be called, since they enable the wearer to breathe in an otherwise impossible element, are often carried on board British war-ships, so that in the event of explosion, or similar accident, rescues can be effected before men unconscious or wounded can be wholly suffocated by smoke or gas.

"The masks and jackets may also be found in such establishments as the great government powder-mills at Waltham Abbey, particularly in the department where the secret explosive cordite is manufactured out of guncotton. Many a rescue has been effected by the aid of this apparatus after a serious explosion in the incorporating mills, or the semisubterranean cavernous structures in which the various nitro-compounds are handled."

EXISTENCE OF THE FABLED ATLANTIS.

THE much-vexed question of the existence of a continent between Europe and America, which is now usually relegated to the domain of myth, has still some strong advocates. A recent effort to establish the truth of the story is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 16):

"Numerous geologists have advanced the opinion that there must have once existed an Atlantic continent, joining Europe and America. Mr. R. F. Scharff is one of the warmest partizans of this hypothesis, which has raised up even more objectors than advocates. Mr. Scharff asserts that Portugal was connected with the Azores and Madeira up to the Miocene epoch, and that it was not until the Tertiary epoch that the sea began to encroach on the land that joined Morocco to South America, by way of the Canaries and St. Helena. The author thus attempts to refute Wallace's objections to his hypothesis:

"*Objection 1:* In studying the coleoptera of Madeira, it is found that a great number of species of feeble flight, very numerous in southern Europe, are not represented. Consequently, the strip of land that would have conducted them to Madeira did not exist. *Answer:* The chief species of central Europe decrease from east to west until they are only slightly represented; hence we should not find these in Madeira and the Azores.

"*Objection 2:* The Atlantic islands are eruptive and can not be the remains of a level country. *Answer:* The nature of the ground as described by Wallace does not correspond to the modern data of geology.

"*Objection 3:* There is no trace of terrestrial mammals that originated in the islands. Rats, rabbits, and weasels were carried there by man. *Answer:* This argument seems to be in contradiction to a number of historic facts. Thus, the island of Flores was called Rabbit Island before the first Portuguese expedition, and the Azores owe their name to the great quantity of buzzards that were found there.

"The author accompanies these answers with geological and zoological studies on which he bases them. He says, finally, that we have historic proof that at one time land at the water surface was observed between Madeira and Europe, tho the depth of the ocean in this region is now nearly 4,000 meters" [13,120 feet]—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Safety Gasoline Holder.—A device on the principle of the Davy safety lamp, for preventing the explosion of gasoline, is thus described in *The American Inventor:*

"In any container of gasoline, a laminated tube is extended from the orifice to near the bottom of the tank. This tube is perforated with small holes. In a test made of the device in Birmingham, a twenty-gallon tank of gasoline was heated until the solder over the orifice was melted and the gasoline ignited, but no explosion followed. To allow the oil or gas to percolate from the interior of the tank, each of the metal layers of which the tube was composed had been perforated, and, while the perforations would permit the spirit to be poured out, they prevented the passage of the burning gas to the interior by absorbing its heat as the wire gauze does in the Davy lamp. While the gasoline contained in the tube burned, the flame did not extend to the liquid or accumulated vapor in the half-full tank, and consequently, there was not sufficient expansive force generated to burst the tank. The flame was easily extinguished with a bundle of rags and then lighted and put out several times. The gasoline would percolate constantly through the perforated layers of metal to the inside of the tube and there keep up a continuous burning; but, according to the accounts of tests, the flame does not appear to have been allowed to burn any length of time to see how long the metal layers of the tube could absorb the heat without becoming so hot that they would heat and dangerously expand the gasoline in the tank. A motor-car tank to which the device was affixed was lighted with a match and extinguished at will. A gasoline can without the device exploded almost instantaneously when lighted. The device applied to small gasoline cans, kerosene drums, and other petroleum containers would undoubtedly serve a desirable purpose."

Limitations of the Submarine.—That the promises made by the inventors of submarine boats are never to be realized is asserted by Captain Bacon, who has been in command of the British submarine fleet from its inception. This statement is based on the fact that the form suitable for high speed on the surface is inimical to fast steaming when submerged. Says *The Marine Review*, summarizing Captain Bacon's views:

"It is therefore important to make a compromise, as great speed on the surface involves size, and this militates against rapid submergence, and also increases the vulnerability, not only because of the greater target, but also of the tardy disappearance. Guns to face torpedo-boat destroyers on the surface might be carried, but the difficulty is to know how they could be disposed of when submerged. Moreover, speed under water involves great weight for accumulators, which must be costly in upkeep, because they could not last more than five years. Captain Bacon says that all difficulties of stability and regulation of submergence have been overcome, and, as regards safety gear suggested, says that the idea of fitting bulkheads has been rejected, because of the psychical characteristics of sailors, who in the hour of danger would not care to be isolated from their fellows in very confined spaces. Moreover, the smallest fractures when the vessel is under the surface might mean the inrush of water at the rate of four tons in ten seconds. Automatic gear for causing the boat to rise at once to the surface is not to be encouraged. He prefers to depend on the brains of the men, and that has proved effective in the emergencies that have so far arisen. Sir William White deprecates high speed when submerged, as a slight inaccuracy in the angle of the boat would take her to dangerous depths in a much shorter period of time—a matter of which he has had experience, as years ago he was down in a submarine boat which was raised with extreme difficulty."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NUMBER of privileged persons, writes a correspondent of a Paris paper quoted in *La Nature*, were present on St. Sylvester's night in Strasburg cathedral to observe the mechanism of the famous clock. "The spectacle was of special interest, since, for the first time since its construction in 1842, the machinery was called upon to indicate the first leap-year of a century, after an eight-year interval. At astronomical midnight the machinery worked with wonderful regularity. The levers and trains of wheels began to move, the movable feasts of the year took their respective places and the admirable mechanism, calculated to indicate in perpetuity all the changes of the calender, continued its regular movement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE skin of toads and salamanders," says *The Monthly Journal of Pharmacy*, "has lately been submitted to microscopical examination by Mr. Schulz, who finds that there are two kinds of glands present in the skin of these animals, viz., mucous and poisonous glands. The former are present all over the body; the latter are confined to the back of the body and limbs and the ear region behind the eyes; and in the salamander are present at an angle of the jaw. The poison glands are larger than the mucous glands in the salamander, are oval, and have a dark granular appearance, due to strongly refractive drops of poison, a good reagent for which is copper hæmatoxylin. The poison is secreted by epithelial cells lining the glands, and when the animal is stimulated by electricity, it is exuded slowly in drops by the toad, but discharged in a fine jet, sometimes to the distance of a foot or more, by the salamander. The anæsthetic action of the poison of the toad and the use to which it is put in medicine by the Chinese have frequently been pointed out."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A CONFLICT BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN CULTURE?

THIS question has become the subject of controversial discussion in German theological circles as a result of the recent publication of a book by Professor Bousset, entitled "Das Wesen der Religion" (The Essence of Religion). The professor, who writes not as an iconoclast, but as the champion of an "enlightened" Christianity, takes the ground that Christian dogma and the spirit of modern culture are necessarily antagonistic, and can not in their present form be harmonized. He thinks, however, that a reshaping of Christian doctrine will make possible a permanent reconcilation between the two. His argument may be summarized as follows:

Modern culture is worldly. It is marked by a decided self-consciousness and a feeling of strength and a joy in life. It is positive and aggressive, and keenly feels its own importance and value. Its typical representatives are such characters as Goethe and Bismarck. The former has made it clear that modern culture, while it involves depth of feeling and calls into activity the higher powers of life, is rooted in the interests and concerns of this world. Bismarck, too, tho a model of modern manhood, was entirely concerned in the affairs of this earth. The dominant ideals of our age are reflected in such phrases as "the duty of self-preservation," "self-assertion," "the struggle for the control of the world." Everywhere we find a strenuous life, a pushing forward, a struggle for existence, a contest of the classes.

Over against these ideals Christianity in its traditional form stands out in decided contrast. Christianity is at heart a religion of salvation, and is controlled by the idea of a redemption. It proceeds from the standpoint that the whole human race has been corrupted from Adam onward; that it is sunken in the darkness of sin. It centres around the two ideas of sin and grace, and came into existence to meet the universal longing for salvation.

It is clear that these two forces represent opposite tendencies of thought. To insist upon the principles of traditional Christianity is to rob modern culture of its very life; it opposes a pessimism to the optimism of modern thought. And yet a reconciliation between the two is not absolutely impossible. It can take place, however, only as the result of a modification of the current view of Christianity. A new conception of religion must make itself felt, and this change can be readily effected. It must center around the person of Jesus and abandon its dogmatic system. In the person and in the preaching of Christ, as an historical phenomenon, we have the basis for an understanding between Christianity and the culture of our day. Jesus himself never accepted the total corruption of man as the basis of his preaching. Rather it was an ideal of moral perfection that he held up to his hearers—of a life in God and activity according to His will. Such we find to be the kernel of the gospel proclamation. Deliverance from sin and forgiveness of sin were indeed emphasized in his preaching; but his dominant thought was that of struggle toward an ideal moral life. This is the idea that must take possession of modern Christianity, if it is to be reconciled with modern culture and civilization and to win for itself the educated classes. Not as a dogmatic system, but as a moral power, based on the powerful personality of Jesus, must Christianity be proclaimed to the thinking people of our times.

This trenchant criticism of traditional Christianity has encountered opposition even from advanced theological thinkers, and the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 20) publishes the following comment from the pen of Th. Steinmann:

"We modern Christians can not be entirely satisfied with Bousset's scheme. It goes too far in making concessions to modern culture, and it gives up too much of Christianity. . . . The religious experiences of such men as Paul, Augustine, and Luther show that Christianity has in itself a wonderful power of spiritual regeneration, and the old idea of redemption and salvation is bound to remain a positive part of our religion.

"From this point of view, Christ, too, can be preached as the Redeemer, as the only unbroken man out of our midst who has realized in his life and career the victory, through struggle, over the powers of evil. It is in this sense that one should preach to our times of the Redeemer Christ."

This whole question of the relation of Christ to the modern conception of Christianity is one of perennial interest to German theologians. The latest book on the subject, "Die Entstehung des Christentums" (The Origin of Christianity), by Kalthoff, endeavors to separate the beginnings of Christianity from the person of the Founder, and to discover the factors of its genesis in Jewish missionaries, Greek philosophy, and especially in the social conditions of the time. A reviewer of this work declares that Kalthoff seeks to destroy the "Jesus romance" as the agency of the faith of the church by proving the historical picture of Christ to be itself the work of imagination. The tendency of this school, as a more conservative writer declares, is to make Christianity possible without Christ.

Replies to Kalthoff's book have been furnished by various writers, among them Bousset, in "Was wissen mir von Jesus?" (What Do We Know of Jesus?); and Tschirn in "Hat Jesus Christus überhaupt gelebt?" (Did Jesus Christ Really Live?). Both these brochures aim to show that Christianity, as an historical phenomenon, can not possibly be explained at all except on the basis of a mighty personality as its head and source.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLIGHT OF THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.

WHAT is described as "one of the most serious religious and social crises in British history" was precipitated a few days ago by a decision of the House of Lords affecting 1,100 ministers and nearly 300,000 communicants of the United Free Church of Scotland. The details of the case are given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, of Boston University, in an article in the Boston *Transcript* (August 2):

"This judgment of the House of Lords means that, in round numbers, over five million dollars in money and property in churches and manses, valued at sixty million dollars, representing every jot and tittle of the savings of the largest of the Scottish Free Churches accumulated since 1843, must be handed over to some twenty-five ministers and congregations, mostly Gaelic-speaking and in obscure Highland glens—the almost invisible and as it once seemed utterly powerless minority who four years ago refused to join the great body of their fellows when they united with the United Presbyterian Church to form the present United Free Church of Scotland. This minority called itself the Free Church of Scotland, faithful in theological doctrines and in ecclesiastical procedure to the great principles of the disruption of 1843 when, splitting off on the question of patronage, about one-half of the ministers of the established church gave up their benefices and all connection with that body and, choosing Dr. Chalmers as leader and moderator, formed the famous Free Church.

"When first this handful of Highland ministers announced their intention of making a claim for the vast property of the Free Church, they were treated with ridicule and contempt. Principal Rainy, long the head of the Edinburgh Free Church College and a master of ecclesiastical statecraft, who engineered the great union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in 1900, refused to parley with them, or make any compromise; and when the Scottish courts decided against their claims, it was thought that the matter was ended. But an appeal was made to the House of Lords; and the case was reheard in May and June of this year before as powerful a bench as ever sat to consider an appeal case—a bench which included the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone; Lord James of Hereford, Lord Halsbury, and Lord Robertson. Day by day a brilliant audience listened to the debates between the leading lights of the Scottish bar who acted as counsel, the Archbishop of Canterbury being an interested listener on several occasions.

"In the Scottish courts the question was made to turn in great measure upon such ecclesiastical questions as whether the United Free Church held the same attitude toward the Established Church

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on the matter. In the House of Lords the matter broadened into such questions of theology and ecclesiastical history. The United Free Church at the time of the union, four years ago, claimed the right to manage its creed and revise its confession of faith and catechism; while the minority ministers declared that in doing so it forfeited its rights that belonged to it by virtue of subscription to the old church standards. This phase of the dispute was what seemed to attract the Lords of Appeal. The old theological subtleties and hair-splittings involved in Calvinistic doctrines, as opposed to Socinian or Arminian, were aired out in the strange atmosphere of the gilded chamber; and the whole discussion was gathered up in the question put so pointedly by Mr. Asher, dean of the Scottish law courts, who represented the defense for the United Free Church: Can it be maintained that a church can change its creed?

"By a majority of two the highest tribunal in England has decided that, if a church changes its creed, it forfeits its title, its identity, its personality. The disposition of the money and the property involved in this decision is perhaps the most important aspect of the case. . . . But infinitely more important is the principle back of the decision—a decision that will tend to turn back the fingers on the dial of progress, and will result most disastrously in all matters of church union, creed revision, and religious liberty. We may be sure that the dispute will not end with this legal disposition of the loaves and fishes. It may mean such an upheaval in Scotland as has not been felt there since the death of Wallace or the agitations of Knox."

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON LITERATURE.

DURING the recent sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance in Liverpool, a paper on "Christianity and Current Literature" was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University. At the outset of his address, which is printed in full in *The British Weekly* (London, July 7) and is declared to have touched "the oratorical high-water mark" of the convention, Dr. Van Dyke endeavors to define the scope both of literature and of religion. Literature, he says, is "the art in which the inner life of man seeks expression and lasting influence through written words." Religion is "the life of the human spirit in contact with the divine." Therefore, he argues, religion needs literature to "express its meaning" and "perpetuate its power." He says further:

"It is the fashion nowadays to speak scornfully of 'a book religion.' But where is the noble religion without a book? Men praise the 'bookless Christ'; and the adjective serves as a left-handed criticism of his followers. True, he wrote no volume; but he absorbed one literature, the Old Testament; and he inspired another, the New Testament. . . . I hold that without the Bible Christianity would lose its vital touch with the past, and much of its power upon the future. It would be like a plant torn from its roots and floating in the sea."

Christianity, continues Dr. Van Dyke, owes an immense part of its influence in the world to-day to the place of the Bible in current literature. What other book, he asks, is current in a sense so large and splendid? What book is "so widely known, so often quoted, so deeply reverenced, so closely read by learned and simple, rich and poor, old and young?" Strange indeed, he thinks, is "the theory of education that would exclude this book, which Huxley and Arnold called the most potent in the world for moral inspiration, from the modern schoolhouse." Stranger still "the theory of religion which would make of this book a manual of ecclesiastical propagandism, rather than the master-volume of current literature." We quote again:

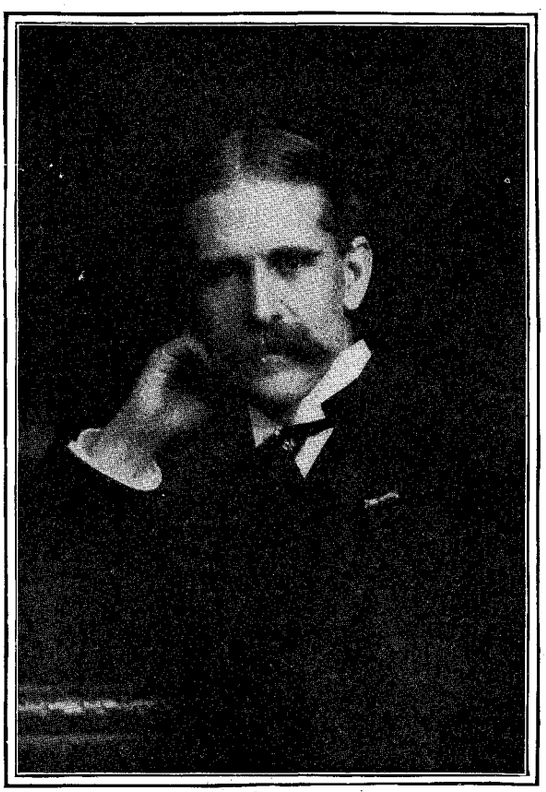
"Christianity needs not only a sacred scripture for guidance, warning, instruction, inspiration, but also a continuous literature to express its life from age to age, to embody the ever-new experiences of religion in forms of beauty and power, to illuminate and interpret the problems of existence in the light of faith and hope and love. . . . No great writer represents the whole of Christianity in its application to life. But I think that almost every great writer since the religion of Jesus touched the leading races has helped to reveal some new aspect of its beauty, to make clear some new secret of its sweet reasonableness, or to enforce some new lesson of its power. I read in Shakespeare the majesty of the moral law, in Victor Hugo the sacredness of childhood, in Goethe the glory of renunciation, in Wordsworth the joy of humility, in Tennyson the triumph of immortal love, in Browning the courage of faith in God, in Thackeray the ugliness of hypocrisy and the beauty of forgiveness, in George Eliot the supremacy of duty, in Dickens the divinity of kindness, and in Ruskin the dignity of service. Irving teaches me the lesson of simple-hearted cheerfulness, Hawthorne shows me the hatefulness of sin and the power of penitence, Longfellow gives me the soft music of tranquil hope and earnest endeavor, Lowell makes me feel that we must give ourselves to our fellow men if we would bless them, and Whittier sings to me of human brotherhood and divine Fatherhood. Are not these Christian lessons?"

There are three "mischievous and perilous tendencies" in our modern world, adds Dr. Van Dyke, against which the spirit of Christianity, embodied in "a sane and virile and lovable literature," can do much to guard us. The first is the growing idolatry of military glory and conquest. "A literature that is Christian must exalt love, not only as the greatest, but as the strongest, thing in the world." The second is the growing idolatry of wealth. "A noble literature, truly in harmony with the spirit of Christ, will reiterate in a hundred forms of beauty and power his teaching that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.'" The third is the growing spirit of frivolity. "One of the greatest services that Christianity can render to current literature is to inspire it with a nobler ambition and lift it to a higher level." Dr. Van Dyke concludes:

"I remember an old woodsman in the Adirondack forest who used to say that he wanted to go to the top of a certain mountain as often as his legs would carry him because it gave him such a feeling of 'heaven-up-histedness.' That is an uncouth, humble, eloquent phrase to describe the function of a great literature.

> Unless above himself he can
> Erect himself, how mean a thing is man!

I want the books that help me out of the vacancy and despair of a frivolous mind, out of the tangle and confusion of a society that is



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THE REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., LL.D.

His paper on "Christianity and Current Literature" at the Pan-Presbyterian conference in Liverpool is declared to have touched "the oratorical high-water mark" of the convention.

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busied in bric-à-brac, out of the meanness of unfeeling mockery and the heaviness of incessant mirth, into a loftier and serener region, where through the clear air of serious thoughts I can learn to look soberly and bravely upon the mingled misery and splendor of human existence, and then go down with a cheerful courage to play a man's part in the life which Christ has forever ennobled by his divine presence."

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON BISHOP POTTER'S "MODEL SALOON."

THE storm of protest evoked in religious circles by Bishop Potter's dedication of the Subway Tavern in New York (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13) makes it clear that the great majority of clergymen and church leaders in this country are utterly out of sympathy with efforts to "Christianize" the saloon. "Bishop Potter has brought a stain upon the Episcopal Church," says a New Jersey pastor; and an Atlanta minister observes: "The Church of God has been insulted, and Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends." The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, of Brooklyn, who visited the tavern incognito, declares that he found it, except in the matter of pure liquor and cheapness, "open to all the objections which may be made against the 13,000 other saloons in Greater New York." He says further:

"Its gravest danger will be in its success, for in my judgment it will, under its distinguished patronage, signally legitimatize the 13,000 saloons of our city. The extension of the Subway Tavern in its present form, standing as it does plainly a saloon, should be opposed by the temperance and Christian people as the greatest step yet made in establishing the drink habit in our city."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York, preaching at Ocean Grove, N. J., said that "the new saloon is properly named, as it means an under-place, and it will lead many to the terrible pit." The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, when approached for an expression of opinion, replied: "It is to me the most inexplicable thing I have ever heard of that such a seal of approval should be put upon the most damning traffic in the world." Bishop J. L. Nicholson, of Milwaukee, comments as follows:

"It is not the first time that Bishop Potter has offended. His latest action is unfortunate, because it necessarily reflects on the church, altho it is his own individual action and the church is in no way responsible.

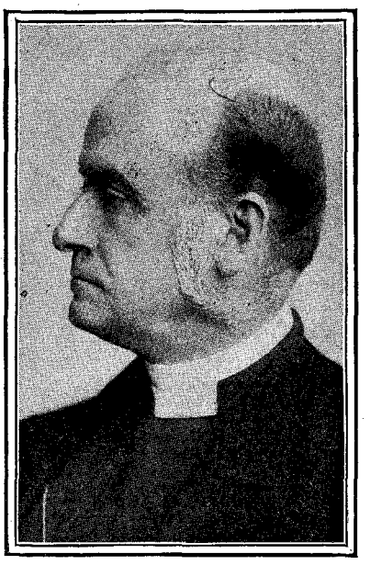
"Bishop Potter is not a great man in the Episcopal Church. He is regarded as an influential man by some outside of the church, but not in it. He has no standing with the other bishops, and has no influence in church legislation. No, no action will be taken by the church in this instance, not even the passing of resolutions of protest. It is not worth it. The only thing we can any of us do is to say that we are humiliated and ashamed."

One or two voices are raised in mitigation of the bishop's alleged offense. Bishop George F. Peterkim, of West Virginia, offers this thought: "Granted that in such a city as New York the saloon is a fixture—in our time at least. Ought the best elements of society to abandon it to people who have no concern for the betterment of society as a whole? That is the question, it is probable, which has troubled Bishop Potter and good citizens of his way of thinking." The Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, John Lancaster Spalding, goes further:

"I should welcome any innovation that would tend to minimize the manifestations of the drink evil, and, while this experiment can hardly be thought of as significant, when the scope of the liquor traffic is considered, it may be looked upon as an indication that the old and righteous battle for a more orderly and decent condition of life is not long suffered to decline. The worst curse of the saloon, as it is now operated, is the dance-hall maintained in connection. This is a mere interchamber to the brothel, and is needless."

The religious press is almost a unit in opposition to Bishop Potter's action, and even such liberal organs as the New York *Independent* and *Outlook* damn the new venture with faint praise. "No recent act of any churchman," says the New York *Examiner* (Baptist), "has shocked Christian sentiment more widely and deeply." *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) predicts "dismal failure" for the experiment; and *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) comments:

"A man can get drunk at the bishop's bar just as quickly as at any other bar—in fact, a newspaper reporter was sent there for that purpose, and liquor was not refused him after he became intoxicated and was in a maudlin condition. A youth can start toward a drunkard's grave at the bishop's bar as surely as at any other bar, and its very attractiveness is only an additional seduction to lure him on. That the doxology was sung in such a place was sacrilege that might make even scoffers blush, a betrayal of the Master as surely as the kiss of Judas. We do not question the sincerity of Bishop Potter, but we believe he has made a terrible mistake. All the saloon-keepers in the county rejoice in his action and count him as one of themselves; and all the churches in the country, including the honored church in which he is bishop, are pained at and ashamed of his course."



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BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER,

Whose recent dedication of the Subway Tavern, in New York, is greeted by a storm of protest in religious circles.

The Independent comments:

"We see no hopeful advantage in this saloon. It is about on a par with others of the better class run for profit. It is no better club than others, and these are as good as the patrons want. It is desirable that saloons shall be clean, quiet, and free from immorality. But more and more communities are finding that what they want is fewer rather than more saloons. Cities will long demand them, but local option is shutting them out of very large sections of the country. We are not sorry that Bishop Potter should try his experiment, but we do not see any probability that it will prove a permanent moral force in the community. The best club is the home club. Well-trained men choose it."

The Outlook says:

"It may seem ungracious to point out any obstacle in the way of the men who, foreseeing the criticism and even abuse which their action will call forth, have, with a spirit little short of heroic, undertaken to make this experiment successful; but, after all, no good can come of overlooking any difficulty. The Subway Tavern has been likened to the public-houses established by the Public-House Trust Association in England. There is one important distinction between them. In London the premises, not the proprietors, have been licensed, and the number has been limited. It is difficult to obtain a license without obtaining some house and business already in existence. Consequently, every public-house established by Earl Grey either takes the place of one that has been otherwise owned, or forestalls the establishment of a new public-house different in character; in other words, a house that is managed in the interest of order and restraint supplants one that is managed by self-interest and for the promotion of intemperance. In New York City there is no limit to the number of saloons. Consequently, the Subway Tavern is an addition to the saloons already existing. It must prevail over the others, if it prevails at all, not by force of monopoly, but by proving its superiority as an attraction for customers. The success of the English

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plan . . . does not, therefore, indicate necessarily, or even probably, the success of the American plan. There are many who, with *The Outlook*, believe that the use of alcoholic beverages is a matter for regulation, not abolition. Some of these are already convinced that this experiment is neither wise nor feasible; others, and with them *The Outlook*, will suspend judgment on this New York undertaking, and will be ready to welcome any benefit which it may produce."

THE CREDIBILITY OF THE STORY OF ADAM AND EVE.

"IT is possible and perhaps probable that the world is to witness shortly among nominally Christian people one of the most resolutely contested intellectual conflicts between belief and unbelief that has been known since the dawn of the Christian era," says Prof. Luther T. Townsend, of Boston University, in a new book (entitled "Adam and Eve") in which he pursues the inquiry as to whether the first chapters of Genesis are history or myth. His book is based upon the expressed conviction that "a return to the doctrines of primitive orthodoxy will be beneficial to the world at large, as well as to the Christian church," and he adduces in support of his theory numerous citations embodying "some of the results of the latest investigations in the fields of science, philosophy, and criticism." Regarding the "destructive critic" of to-day and his constant repetition of "arguments essentially like those of Strauss, Baur, and Renan that were abandoned a generation ago," Professor Townsend observes:

"The readjustments of astronomical and geological theories during the last quarter of a century, which in every instance have been making for, rather than against, the beliefs of the primitive Christian church, and the remarkable discoveries in archeology which are affording the strongest possible defense for the credibility of the Bible, together with the fact that many of the ablest scholars are taking issue with much that is called higher criticism, ought to suggest that modesty, rather than egotism and dogmatism, is peculiarly becoming in those who are posing as leaders of modern thought and reformers in the theological world."

Having administered this rebuke, the author expresses the opinion that the orthodox believer is more than ever entitled to assume that "a passage of Scripture is to be interpreted as literal, unless a figurative meaning is clearly intended by the inspired writer." He further proceeds to clear the ground for a literal acceptance of the Adamic story and to remove the obstacles presented by naturalistic and evolutionary theories:

"It can no longer be rationally questioned that the sciences of anatomy, of geology, of archeology, of philology, of ethics, and of theology unite in demolishing all theories of naturalism as to the character and condition of the earliest inhabitant of the earth of whom there is any record.

"And the evolutionary hypothesis that the human race began in a savage state and slowly worked up to its present condition, consuming in this development a hundred thousand years, more or fewer, is, in the presence of established facts, an assumption as groundless as anything one can imagine. On the other hand, a sudden emergence from the savage state to one represented by the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, and that of many other countries is not an emergence of which history shows any evidence. Hence the theory that the human family began high up in civilized and social life, but afterward suffered a decadence, has probabilities in its favor that amount well-nigh to an absolute certainty.

"What may be insisted upon, therefore, is this: There is no evidence of any kind that Adam, who throughout the Bible is spoken of as an authentic person, was not the first man. There is no evidence that he did not have a perfect body and fully endowed intellect; there is no evidence that he could not give appropriate names to the animals brought before him; there is no evidence that his son Cain did not build a city; there is no evidence that his grandson Jubal did not handle the harp and organ, and there is no evidence that Jubal's brother, Tubal-Cain, and grandson of Adam, was not a worker in brass and iron.

"But there is no need of stating these matters in negative terms, for all discoveries in the last twenty-five years or more are in harmony with the Bible record that the first beings on earth that wore the human form had a body just as perfect and a brain or an intellect just as capable of working, and a language just as complete in expressing thought as those of any man now living. These are not philosophical nor theological speculations, but conclusions based upon established facts and reached by approved scientific methods."

In assigning a precise point in geological history for the appearance of man, the author encounters no difficulty in the Scriptural narrative of the creation. He allows whatever time the scientist demands—"five hundred million or a thousand million years"—to intervene between the event narrated in the first verse of Genesis and those described in succeeding verses. "The second verse is one of chief importance, whose literal rendering is this: 'And the earth had become (past perfect tense) *tohu*, a wreck and *bohu*, without inhabitant.' This desolate and tenantless condition agrees perfectly with what science reports of the glacial epoch. And there can be little doubt on scientific grounds that during the break-up of the ice age a darkness denser than that of the densest London fogs was upon the face of the floods." The novel part of his theory now follows:

"The hypothesis offered is that after the devastations of the ice and drift epochs of geology, that appear to be identical in character and time with the desolate and tenantless condition of the earth described in the Book of Genesis, began a series of new creations that continued through six literal days, the last of which witnessed the creation of existing mammals and man. . . . . .

"That the writer of the Book of Genesis had in mind days of ordinary length, rather than the geological periods that had preceded and that evidently were prophetic of the six Bible days, can not be reasonably questioned. The Hebrew word *yom*—limited by *a-rav*, evening, and *ba-kar*, morning—is never used in the Hebrew tongue to denote any period other than an ordinary day.

"This is the opinion of such well-known and distinguished Hebraists as Baumgarten, Culwer, Davidson, Hagenbach, Hedge, Keil, Kalish, Murphy, Rosenmuller, and Dr. S. H. Turner in his 'Commentary on Genesis.'"

As to the method of man's creation, the author proceeds:

"The meaning clearly is that there was a creative intervention at the hands of Christ so immediate as not to allow of any slow or tedious process like that required by either theistic or naturalistic evolution. The method was essentially eruptive. The language literally interpreted implies that Christ did what artists at the outset of their work usually do—made a model in clay, or from the soil of the earth, and when it was completed, said to it, Become flesh. And it became flesh. . . . . .

"While, therefore, creation by spontaneous generation and evolution, both atheistic and theistic, are confronted with insurmountable difficulties, such a creation at the hands of Christ as the Bible describes is antagonized by nothing that is established in the realms of approved science and philosophy, provided that, for a rational purpose, the possibility of divine intervention is granted. But Agassiz and Beale, Dana and Darwin, Lord Kelvin and Lotze, together with a multitude of other distinguished scientists and philosophers, have affirmed as the outcome of their profoundest study and most mature thinking that such interposition is not only possible, but absolutely necessary, in order to account for the presence of man and of every other form of organized life."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. JOHN S. HUYLER, the New York candy manufacturer, has acquired college property in Asheville, N. C., with a view to establishing in that place a Methodist religious assembly.

BOTH of the candidates for the Presidency, says *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), "are Christian gentlemen and active adherents of a Christian church. . . . Mr. Roosevelt is, both by heredity and confession of faith, a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. From his youth Mr. Parker, too, has had his training in the same denomination; and in its communion he found the excellent lady who now shares his exalted honors as she has for many years the joys and the cares of his home." During recent years, however, Judge Parker has attended the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross, at Kingston, N. Y., and his only daughter is married to the present rector of the parish.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

GUESSES AT THE SECRETS OF PORT ARTHUR.

IN making, last week, another of its spectacular dashes into the outer harbor, Russia's fleet at Port Arthur dealt a crushing blow to the war correspondents. They were reduced to the extremity of reporting an event of the first naval importance within the narrow limits of a censored telegram and of maintaining a discreet silence regarding the state of affairs behind the fortress itself. Immediately after the fourth announcement of the fall of Port Arthur, the London *Outlook* was moved to deplore "the passing of the war correspondent":

"No more will the expectant public in the home-land read with bated breath and flashing eye descriptive accounts of great naval or military achievements. No more will the heroic deeds of individuals mid scenes of shell and carnage thrill the breasts of those whose eyes are centered upon the area of belligerency. The old game of war is obsolete; smokeless powder, high-muzzle velocity guns, and infernal explosives have taken the place of the old weapon, and the battle-field is now as secluded from the outside gaze as the Zenana of Ind. Carefully composed official reports of past events, issued by the headquarters staff, will in the future take the place of the war correspondent's chronicle; and the plain announcement of victory or defeat is all that we shall know if the present Russo-Japanese war may be taken as a precedent of the conduct of hostilities in the future.

"And looking at the matter through the spectacles of the combatants, can we blame them for safeguarding their secrets to the fullest extent? Surely not. The efficacy of the unexpected attack is as great to-day as it ever was, and the enemy who can collect his forces at a given point and strike home with sledge-hammer ponderosity has half his battle won."

But the reduction of the war correspondent to impotence provides the military expert with opportunities to cover himself with glory. Upon the basis of a report that three coolies have left Port Arthur in a junk or that three columns of smoke were detected on the horizon after the mist had cleared away, the experts of London organs paint a word-picture revealing everything hitherto concealed by Russians and Japanese. The siege of Port Arthur is the first occasion upon which a modern fortified place has been attacked with high explosive shells and high-angle fire, we learn from the London *Mail*, whose expert, unaffected by the obstacles confronting war correspondents on the scene, thus lifts the veil of mystery:

"After the besieging force has got into position the advance must be made in trenches. Miles and miles of trenches, four feet deep and ten or more feet wide, will have to be dug, the work being done at night, and this is what makes a siege so tedious. As soon as the bombardment, which is continued night and day from the moment it begins, has slackened the fire of the fort, preparations are made to open the trenches.

"There are several kinds of trenches—simple trenches, saps, flying saps, full saps, blinded saps, etc.—each suited to particular circumstances, but space will not allow of their description. Two terms, however, must be made clear—'approaches' and 'parallels.'

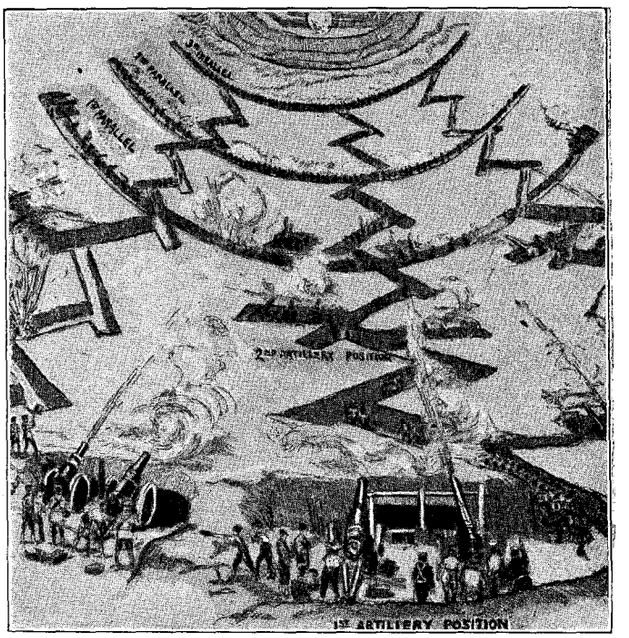
"A 'parallel' is a trench, often many miles long, which fronts the fortress. Supposing the army is 4,000 yards from the fortress during the commencing bombardment, this is called the 'first artillery position.' They want to move nearer, and so they construct the 'first parallel,' perhaps at a distance of 3,000 yards from the fortress. But, in order that men and guns may move safely into this 'parallel,' approaches have to be cut—that is, a number of trenches leading from the first artillery position into the 'parallel.' These approaches run in zigzags, as if they were straight they would be open to the enemy's fire.

"The way in which the 'parallel' is opened is very interesting. So soon as it grows dusk, a number of officers, accompanied by sappers, move forward. Here they trace the lines which the parallel will follow. Each sapper has a picket and a measuring-tape. The officer stations the first sapper at the end of the trench-line, takes the end of his tape and walks along until the tape is drawn out. At this point he places a second sapper, takes his tape and walks to the end of it, and so on.

"The sappers drive the pickets into the ground, fasten the tapes to them, and lie down to await the working party.

"Later on the working party, with picks and shovels, arrives and sets to work with all its might. By break of day each man must have dug a trench 5 feet long 6½ feet wide and 4 feet deep, except the front 18 inches, which is only 1½ feet deep. The earth he piles in front, to form a parapet.

"At daylight this trench will be occupied by a strong force, called the 'guard of the trenches.' But the work is not yet finished, for the following two nights are also devoted to digging,



A picture-diagram showing a method of attacking a fortress if high-angle fire fails to reduce it. The irregular trenches leading to the parallels are dug so that they can not be swept by the enemy's fire. The men dig the trenches under the protection of their own artillery. The parallels are for the protection of the storming parties as they approach nearer and nearer the walls.
—From the London *Mail*.

and when finished the trench is 10 feet wide at the bottom or more, much wider on top, 4 feet deep, having steps in front, and protected by a parapet of earth in front, which is about 4½ feet high.

"Behind this 'parallel' protected places are formed for the artillery, another big job, seeing that 30 feet of earth, and probably more, is required to insure the safety of the guns.

"The artillery is now brought forward to this, the 'second' artillery position, whence it can obviously fire with much better effect. The guns open fire as soon as possible, and from this position they have a good chance of silencing the guns of the fortress altogether.

"The sappers now commence to make approaches forward from this first parallel until they reach the line where the second parallel is to be constructed. The second parallel will have to be nearer to the first than it is to the fortress, so that, if there is a sortie of the enemy, reinforcements can reach it sooner than the enemy's troops. It is precisely the same as the first parallel, altho it may be constructed with the aid of 'gabions,' which are large wicker baskets without bottoms. In this second parallel the sappers are greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and by using these gabions they can throw up cover more quickly.

"When the second parallel is finished and occupied, a further advance is made, and a third parallel is opened. In the old days three parallels sufficed. But with the present long-range guns more are required. At Belfort the Germans opened their third parallel 1,200 yards from the fortress, and they would have had to open more only that the French surrendered. At Fort Wagner, in the American Civil War, five parallels were required. At Port Arthur perhaps more than this will be necessary.

"Of course the nearer the besiegers get to the fortress the harder their work. They have to construct bomb-proofs and splinter-proofs, and to work behind shields. It is obvious that all this

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work takes a long time to execute. At any stage, of course, the fortress may surrender, worn out by the bombardment, which never ceases. But over half a million shells were thrown into Belfort, nearly every house in the place was struck, and yet it did not surrender until orders were sent from Paris.

"What effect the high explosives may have on the Russians it is impossible to say. But, granting that they hold out till the last, and that the Japanese arrive at their last parallel, the following series of events will ensue. From this position will be made the final attack, and, in military language, this part of the operation consists of:

"1. The capture and crossing of the covered way.

"2. Breaching the scarp and counterscarp.

"3. Passing the ditch.

"4. Capturing and crowning the breaches of the outer works and the main work in succession.

"5. The final reduction of the interior entrenchment or keep.

"Rather a formidable undertaking; very bloody, and not always successful. The besiegers have this in their favor: fresh men can be brought up, while the garrison is often weak from want of food, and half demented from the long bombardment. On the other hand, the besiegers are working under terrible difficulties, exposed to the deadly fire of rifles, machine-guns, and probably field-guns, while the ground over which they pass may be honeycombed with mines and may at any moment be flooded.

"It must not be forgotten that there are usually, as at Port Arthur, detached forts a good distance outside the fortress proper. And to take any of these forts by siege involves all the operations described. When the forts—or at least two of them—are taken, the whole series of approaches and parallels have then to be constructed toward the fortress proper. So that the taking of a place by regular siege is a long task."

A NEW ERA OF ABSOLUTISM AND ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

EUROPE foresees throughout the Czar's dominions a reign of terror, intensified by political assassination, rather than mitigated by the birth of a direct male heir to the throne. To such well-informed organs as the London *Times*, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), the assassination of Von Plehve is merely an incident in a policy of repression on one hand and revolt on the other. Nearly every European daily believes that the Czar will now become more of an autocrat than ever, while among the discontented the conviction has spread that freedom can be won only by a general hurling of bombs. The result must be a test of endurance that will, according to liberal organs, make Russian history sensational for the next few years. The situation prompts the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) to outline a theory:

"Political murder in Europe and political murder in Russia are something fundamentally different. In Russia political murder is part, in a sense, of the constitution. The old saying that Czardom is absolute monarchy, tempered by assassination, which history has for centuries confirmed, survives to-day with unweakened force. When despotism has been made absolutely unendurable, or when the use of might wipes out all laws of humanity, the final, desperate expedient for the salvation or, at any rate, the vengeance, of humanity, seems to be death. All classes of society in Russia are implicated in such murderous acts, from the court, which has made palace revolutions and killed Czars, to the Nihilists, who sprang from the masses of the people, and who fell upon governors and ministers. With the beginning of the Russification of Finland, its inevitable accompaniment was political murder, exported there. In a truly brilliant ode, *Kladderadatsch* has vindicated its right to rank young Schaumann with the Greek slayers of tyrants, and with William Tell, instead of with anarchist murderers, after the fashion of German officialdom. The full frightfulness of the Russian system of government, where the knout and the whipping to death of prisoners still prevail in the jails, and where governors like General von Wahl, who become famous for such deeds of severity, are called to the highest offices of state, was spread out before the whole world in the trials at Königsberg."

The Königsberg trial, thus referred to, is now one of the political sensations in Germany. Some nine Germans had been accused of "acts directed against the Russian Empire and the Czar which, if they had been directed against a German federal state or prince, would have been accounted high treason, in that they did circulate books and pamphlets inciting to the murder of the Czar." A striking incident of this trial, which ended in a fiasco, was the evidence of the Russian Professor von Reussner. Says the London *Times*:

"Dr. Reussner is a distinguished legal authority, who has received from the Czar the third class of the Order of St. Anne, but who voluntarily resigned his chair when the Russian Government censured him for protesting against the wanton maltreatment of his students by Russian soldiers. At the trial he gave a detailed account of the inner social and political life of the Russian Empire, and his evidence will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable indictments of the abuses and the revolting brutalities of the system. Dr. Reussner's statements and his cross-examination, which occupied the greater part of one day's sitting, and which read like a page out of the history of the Middle Ages, are generally regarded as the great event of the trial."

Into the sensation of the Königsberg trial, now at its climax in Germany, the assassination of Von Plehve introduced itself, in newspaper opinion, very appropriately. The Socialist press openly rejoices at his taking off, and the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), now admitted to be a thorn in the side of Russian bureaucracy, has this to say:

"Every drop of blood shed in Finland, Charkov, Poltava, Vilna, Slatoust, Kishineff, and Homel, in Kieff, Yekaterinoslav, Batum, Baku, and Tiflis, reddens the hand of Plehve, whose execution a thousand times could be no penance for the murders of those hundreds of thousands of men. This man could not have given one drop of his blood for each life he had crushed out.

"Nor is the list of Plehve's characteristics thus exhausted. To his hatred of the Jews and of the toilers must be added his hatred of every trace, every appearance, of self-government. His attitude toward the war with Japan must be noted in particular. True to his system of violence and his Tamerlane dream of power, he was the supporter of the Alexeieffs and the Kuropatkins. The war was his last refuge from the pandemonium of domestic policy, into the bog of which, despite all his efforts to extricate himself, he sank deeper and deeper. The war was a desperate speculation intended to stave off the most criminal bankruptcy that the world has ever seen. So ruthlessly did this true and faithful 'servant of the Czar' pursue his secret aims that, as supreme censor, he suppressed in the Russian press the Czar's peace address. The almighty ruler of the Russias was his slave! It needs no saying that to him, as supreme censor, must be attributed the responsibility for the poisoning and misleading of public opinion in Russia, especially as regards the present war.

"A very eminent and very patriotic Russian jurist has spoken of Plehve's reign of terror, against which a civil war, furious and just, has broken out. All Russia—nay, the whole world—breathes more freely, as if freed from an Alpine weight, now that this man of blood, who changed his religion three times, and who perpetrated ten times more crimes than were needed to fill a life of crime to overflowing, has been crushed by a bloody vengeance."

This, as hinted, reflects the German Socialist view. The liberal German organs are less vehement but scarcely less severe in denouncing the Plehve system. "The dead man will be followed to the grave by the curses of thousands of Russians who wear chains to-day as the victims of his system," thinks the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin). "Political murder has its home in Russia," observes the *Berliner Zeitung*, "just as there is dampness where it has rained, and as there is smoke where there is fire. As pressure induces counterpressure, the system of Czardom leads to death. Granted that political murder has in it the immoral element, as the judge and the prosecutor contended at the Königsberg trial. Yet if, according to Hegel, the state is the manifestation of morality, the absolutism of Czardom is the embodiment of immorality, and that

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which is immoral can lead only to immoralities." "A long series of unheard-of deeds of infamy, perpetrated under the cloak of formal legality, must be credited to the police system which Plehve devised with such unshrinking fear of opinion and with such terrible consequences," asserts the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The framing of another domestic policy for Russia, "a policy of reform, a policy of social care for the great masses," will be "very difficult to accomplish," admits the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), "but the way to this policy will in the end have to be sought."

But conservative German dailies take another view, for to them the assassinations now becoming frequent in Russia are so many warnings against the Social Democratic party in the fatherland. German Socialists, thinks the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), "are comrades in thought—yes, in action, of these Russian murderers as they are of all revolutionary and anarchist overthrow." The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin) asks if "certain speeches (at the Königsberg trial) were perhaps a decisive factor in the determination to slay Plehve," while the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) calls upon all civilized nations to come to the support of the Government of St. Petersburg:

"As can be understood by all, it is precisely at this time, after the bloody doctrine has been once more so fearfully translated into deed, and Minister Plehve has been made the victim of Social-Democratic terrorists, that it becomes the right and duty of civilized nations, and of Germany in particular, to paralyze the hand of the murderer in Russia and to aid the Russian Government in the maintenance of order."

In England the conviction is well-nigh universal that the Czar and the bureaucracy will not be influenced by assassinations to swerve from a line of policy deliberately matured. "It is astonishing," declares the London *Standard*, whose views on this point carry special weight, "to find sober writers on public affairs so blind to the teaching of experience as to entertain the idea" that Von Plehve's death "can have any effect in persuading the Russian Government to yield to the demand for liberal institutions":

"Indeed, it is the very worst feature of such acts of wickedness as this last assassination that they invariably and necessarily tend to postpone reform. To begin with, they put the responsible heads of the state on their honor not to yield. Rulers who surrender to sheer fear for their personal safety will soon be the victims of every demand and every insult. They have a good right to ask whether the opponents who adopt such ways of obtaining their ends are not wild beasts, who must be hunted down and suppressed without mercy. Sober and loyal reformers who realize the evils in the state and desire to amend them are discredited by the involuntary association with criminals. The menaced order is driven to be harder than before—even if it were inclined to make concessions. Much calls for a change in Russia, but nothing needs it more than the horrible readiness of some among its people to make use of murder, and we fear that the result of this last example of ferocity will only be to render repression more harsh than it has been in the past."

But the readiness of this conservative daily to apply harsh terms to the acts of Russian revolutionaries does not characterize the comment of the London *Times*:

"There is an extreme degree of provocation which in private life is accepted as at least an explanation of what can never be ethically justified. In the same way there is a degree of public provocation so great that the common sense of mankind accepts as natural and inevitable actions which in themselves deserve, and receive, stern reprobation. Russia is a country in which political life is not carried on by the ordinary propulsive and controllable forces of civilization, but by the explosive forces of an unfettered and irresponsible autocracy on one side and of despair upon the other. On both sides these forces are mainly subterranean, and it is only from their explosive outbreak, in acts of special terrorism, on the one hand, and of popular vengeance on the other, that we gain any conception of their actual working. Civilized conceptions of political morality are all unconsciously based upon the assumption that a people, however downtrodden, has some means of finding relief from what is absolutely intolerable. In Russia under the present *régime* there is no outlet, and no resource. There is no law or justice that can not be overridden at pleasure by administrative order, or that is not frequently so overridden. M. de Plehve firmly believed, we do not doubt, that this state of things is entirely natural and right. At all events, he carried autocratic theory and practise to lengths which even in Russia seemed abnormal. He shut every tap and screwed down every safety-valve; and at last the world learns without surprise that the boiler has burst."

However, "the reorganization of Russia" has been made the subject of an incisive study by that authoritative writer on world-politics who signs himself "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), who speaks from intimate knowledge of all the factors in the case, and who thus sums up:

"It would be idle to ignore the peculiar dangers that must attend constitutional transition in Russia. She is not intellectually prepared. She has no aristocratic or middle classes marked out for leadership capable of checking the passions behind them, of converting the forces of revolution into those of evolution. The Nihilist movement was more anti-national in spirit than autocracy itself; it would have substituted communal for imperial ideals; it expressed the very philosophy of disintegration. The Czar and his advisers may well fear that if any concession whatever should be made, all the revolutionary instincts in Russia may be encouraged to burst as before into mad activity. There is a clear danger that the assembly of the states general may either lead straight to the terror, or that pure autocracy may have to be reestablished to quell anarchy. Nevertheless, tenative changes must be made lest more drastic ones should be forced. Some risks must be run to avoid the certainty of greater. The Russian peasantry is still in the Middle Ages. It is generally as unfit for parliamentary institutions as France in the epoch of the hundred years' war would have been for universal suffrage.

"We must judge the autocratic system in strict relation to its environment. It was successful during many centuries for national purposes, as no other system could have been, and to it the development of one Slav state as a great Power is due. If it is to be condemned, as it must be, we must condemn it upon purely practical grounds—not as an iniquitous monstrosity, but as an institution which has ceased during the last few decades to make for efficiency in competition with the more dynamic institutions of Western freedom and Japanese oligarchy. The Czar ruins Russia by repressing, instead of stimulating, the thought and energy of its people. Intellect and energy, developed and organized to the fullest possible extent, are the supreme assets of states. Russia must use every effort to raise, and rapidly, the level of her educational and economic condition, if her power is not to fall utterly like that of all the Slav states of the past. Unless new effort and purpose throughout the nation can be excited, and disciplined by constitutional reform—unless a new political soul can be put into Russia by an intellectual awakening, such as all the Western peoples have owed either to the Reformation or to the French Revolution, or to both combined—the Empire of the Czars will be plunged into a gulf of disaster."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GRAND LAMA GIVES COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND THE SLIP.

A DALAI LAMA, wending his way cautiously in the direction of the Himalayas, might several days ago have been visible to a naked eye in the vicinity of the ancient capital of Tibet. The fugitive, for such he was, betrayed by the stealth of his departure that he had left no address to which communications could be forwarded by Colonel Younghusband, the hero of this narrative, who was, at last accounts, in peaceable possession of the city of Lhasa and the whole surrounding country. There is, however, imminent prospect of a local fighting combination of abbots, priests, heads of religious orders, and the higher hierarchy under the leadership of the professor of metaphysics at the great monastery of Da-bung, who is suspected by the London *Times* of being in the pay of Russia. The London *Spectator*, which foresaw the present dilemma, reflects gloomily:

"The *Novoye Vremya* is right when it asks what, if the Dalai

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Lama flies to a distant monastery and takes the Chinese Amban with him, the British mission will be able to do. There will be nobody to negotiate with. We can not go hunting after the Grand Lama all over Tibet, which is three and a half times as large as France, or even send a mission from Lhasa to negotiate with him. If Colonel Younghusband retires, he will be regarded by all Tibetans as a man defeated; while if he remains, his mission, and therefore his Government, which will have to supply and resupply the garrison, will be in a position of the utmost danger. The city will be perpetually threatened from without, and the citizens within can not be trusted. We can not conquer all Tibet; and if we did conquer it, of what use would it be with its ruler seated at a distance from the capital revolving plans of vengeance and annoyance which, if carried out, would soon compel us to waste a brigade, or it might be a division, upon reprisals which would bring us nothing? No doubt if the people declared in our favor the situation would be greatly modified, for we might induce them to accept a secular ruler, and make with him a working treaty which in his own interest he would observe; but what chance is there of that while Lamaism continues to be their creed? The people, it is said, do not dislike us, and bring in provisions readily; but there is not the slightest evidence that they are prepared to throw off the yoke of Lhasa, which for them would mean a change of religion as well as of political authority."

RUSSIAN FORECASTS OF PEACE TERMS.

RUSSIAN organs continue to assert that nothing of decisive importance has happened in the theater of the war; that sooner or later Russia's overwhelming superiority will completely reverse the situation; that she can not be beaten by the "small" yellow Power, and that peace will be concluded on her own terms and in accordance with her pleasure and interest. Accordingly Russia ought to consider very seriously what at the end of the war she should do, not only with her present enemy, but with China. One of the oldest and most influential papers, *Kievlianin*, published at Kieff, has put forth a peace program as follows:

"Neither Korean ports nor Japanese islands are necessary to Russia. Our strength is on land, as Great Britain's is on water. It is on land, then, that we should seek satisfaction. It is to be regretted that we ever penetrated into Manchuria; but after the blood that has been shed, the sacrifices that have been made, we can not think of retiring from that province. Hence it is proper to think of suitable compensation to China.

"Our view is that it is quite possible to compensate China for the loss of Manchuria. We must take the island of Formosa from the Japanese and return it to the Chinese, its former owners. As a consideration, we should retain what we need of Manchuria and, in addition, enlarge the Ussouri territory at the expense of northern Korea, where Russian colonization has already been attempted and which is capable of further cultivation, to the benefit and security of the Amur extension."

To this program the foreign editor of the leading liberal monthly, the *Viestnik Europy*, has taken exception. But he objects most strenuously to the further suggestion of the Kieff organ that the Japanese fortresses should be razed and destroyed and the Japanese navy rigidly limited. He says that such a prospect would not be tolerable to an energetic, enterprising, and strong nation of over forty million population, and adds:

"Besides, it is hardly needful to explain elaborately that an attempt to limit arbitrarily the dimensions of the Japanese navy and to subject that Power to the control and supreme direction of Russia would constitute an assault on its integrity and independence—such an assault as is foreseen by the Japano-British treaty of alliance, and as would necessitate and result in the prompt intervention of Great Britain for the protection of her ally."

The *Novoye Vremya* does not approve of the suggestion for the satisfaction of China at the expense of Japan. China, it says, has forfeited all claims to friendly effort in her behalf at the end of the war. She sympathizes with Japan and only fear of consequences restrains her from open violation of neutrality. Why should Russia take from one enemy and give to another? As for the leveling of Japanese defenses and the rigid control of her naval resources, this the paper thinks right and inevitable. It asks its more liberal contemporary what other terms could assure a lasting and stable peace in Manchuria and eastern Asia. It fears no veto from England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NO COWARD.—"The Bulgarian is in no sense a coward," thinks a writer in *Cornhill* (London). "He makes a far better conspirator and insurgent than the Greek."

IN RUSSIA.—"The Czar's meddling," says *The Quarterly Review* (London), "upsets the whole nation."

SPAIN'S UNREST.—"The revolutionary Socialist movement grows daily stronger" writes a Spaniard in *The Independent Review* (London). "Twelve papers devoted to its advocacy are regularly published."

FAUST, MEPHISTO, AND MARGUERITE.

COMBES (to France): "Let me present you my associate—you will find him charming." —*Figaro* (Paris).

CUTTING THE MATTER SHORT.

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

"IN GAY PAR-EE!"

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE BEAD ROLL OF ENGLISH AUTHORSHIP.

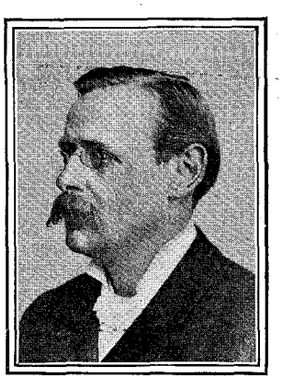
ENGLISH LITERATURE. AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD. By Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D., and Edmund Gosse, M.A., LL.D. Four volumes, cloth, 368, 389, 381, and 462 pp. Illustrated. Price, $24. The Macmillan Company.

THERE is more than alliterative aptness in the partnership of Garnett and Gosse in the production of this the latest and by far the most satisfactory of histories of English literature. Professor Garnett, who is a "keeper of printed books" in the British Museum, is a scholar by temperament and training and has made a specialty of the beginnings of the subject, and Mr. Gosse's studies of English men of letters of the post Shakespearian period have already earned for him, among those most competent to judge, the reputation of our leading literary critic, a distinction which his present work is likely to render secure for many years to come. It is he who, tho mentioned last, is the genius of the partnership. In comparison with Gosse's contribution, that of Garnett, marked as it is by wide scholarship, practical selection, and clear, unbiased exposition, can here demand only passing mention. He is the sole author of volume one, "From the Beginnings to the Age of Henry VIII" and the joint author of volume two, "From the Age of Henry VIII to the Age of Milton," completing his work with Shakespeare. Gosse begins with "The Jacobean Poets" in volume two, and is the sole author of volume three, "From Milton to Johnson," and of volume four, "From Johnson to Tennyson."

RICHARD GARNETT.

To do Professor Garnett justice, it must be confessed that at the point of juncture with Gosse's contribution his work does not suffer. His scholarly method has there developed to its climax, and, inspired by the greatness of his subject, for he is treating of Shakespeare, he rises into the higher regions of criticism—the realm of that inspired insight which Oscar Wilde claimed to be a superior form of creation. So reasonably are the circumstances of Shakespeare's ancestry and life pieced together, that the "miracle of Shakespeare," while retaining all its beautiful wonder, loses every whit of its abnormality.

If, on the one hand, the literary insight of Garnett measures at times up to the standard of Gosse, the scholarship of the latter, wherever there is chance for its exhibition, is always equal to the former's. In addition, Gosse speaks as an authority in criticism, not as a scribe. He divides the accepted group of Elizabethan writers into Elizabethan and Jacobean, and clearly justifies the division by exhibiting the literary (not historical) points of difference. He is not misled by traditional ascription or formal appearance. In the period when theology attracted to itself the best brains of England, and sermons, not poems nor dramas, contained the highest expression of literary form and feeling, great divines occupy his attention to the minimization, tho not exclusion, of the poetasters and hack writers whose effusions have been considered by previous literary historians as composing the entire literary product of a so-called "barren" period of authorship.



EDMUND GOSSE.

This study of the religious side of literary products has led to an undue exaltation of it when the heavenly muse and the earthly join to inspire Milton. Gosse's tribute to the canzonet of this poet, "At a Solemn Music," as "eight-and-twenty lines" beyond which "no poet, and not Milton himself, has proceeded," is extravagant, one of those lapses of judgment common to editors and which cause the bewildered reader to exclaim, "Are there then *no* reliable principles of literary criticism?"

However, in the period which Gosse preeminently has made his own, that of eighteenth century literature, no such "breaks" are to be found. Pope, as the exemplar of the age, is the subject of special study. "For more than thirty years," says Gosse, "Pope was so completely the center of poetical attention in England that he may almost be said to have comprised the poetry of his time." "He was the microcosm of the reign of George I. There is scarcely a belief, a tradition, an ideal of that age which is not to be discovered lucidly set down in the poems of Pope, who was not vastly above his epoch, as some great political prophets have been, but exactly on a level with it."

In the last volume of the work Mr. Gosse's judgment is confessedly somewhat at sea. As he says in the preface: "The age through which we have just passed is still too close to us to decide with any confidence which, among the many names which were prominent in the second rank of its literature, will continue to interest posterity." Therefore Mr. Gosse has selected certain "leading figures" as "unquestionably in themselves attractive, and as probably representative of the time." He has made of the period from 1780 to 1900 four divisions: "The Age of Wordsworth," "The Age of Byron," "The Early Victorian Age," and "The Age of Tennyson."

His treatment of these periods rather disarms objection to the division; but the "representative" principle of selection falls down, perforce, in a study from which writers such as Swinburne are excluded because they yet breathe the vital air. So "unquestionably attractive," however, has Mr. Gosse made the authors whom he has included, that even Mr. Swinburne might wish himself one of the happy dead, secure of remembrance in the rosary of English authorship.

A STUDY IN MORAL SUBTLETIES.

DOROTHEA. A Story of the Pure in Heart. By Maarten Maartens. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE leisurely, closely studied, firmly knit qualities which distinguish this author's work are prominent in this story, which is less a romance proper than a study of the character of a young woman exceptionally endowed in the matter of spiritual instincts and moral perceptions. The early scenes are laid in Holland, and the Dutch atmosphere, in its most restricted sense, is felt by the reader. From there the scenes shift to France and Germany.

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

The heroine is left motherless in infancy, is brought up by devoted aunts of limited outlook, with only occasional glimpses of a worldly minded and morally lax father who later on takes her in charge and introduces her to the mixed world in which he moves. The girl's advent into this world brings about a revelation alike to herself and to the reader. After contact with divers human elements with which there can be no real mingling on her part, the girl finally marries a German noble, who, she fondly believes, is an exception to all other men. The tragic aspect of the story begins with the discovery that this self-elected god has feet of clay, and the complications that follow furnish the human strength of the tale.

The moral subtleties touch at times upon what might be called the morally finical, tho much quiet humor is evolved from the juxtaposition of alien and incongruous characters. English, French, and Italian people flit through the pages, and the somewhat raw animalism of the former serves to heighten by contrast the more artistic sensuousness of the Latins. A distinction, too, is felt between the crudity of English vice and the more brutish weight of that of the Teuton. Even the bourgeoise virtues of the latter impress themselves as a somewhat wearisome load to carry either at first hand or by proxy. Altogether the story touches the acme of subtlety in the novel-weaving art; to enjoy it fully calls for no little leisure on the reader's part, and when finished he may perhaps close the book feeling that a woman of sublimated virtue is not an altogether comfortable person to live with.

JOHN LONG, INTERPRETER AND TRADER.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS (1748-1846). Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. II. John Long's Journal (1768-1782). Cloth, large 8vo, 329 pp. Price, $4 net. The Arthur H. Clark Company.

THIS second volume of the Thwaites series of Early Western Travels is devoted to the reprint (from the original edition, London, 1791) of John Long's "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader"; in other words, the personal narrative of an adventurer who, coming from England in 1768, passed twenty years in the regions north and west of Canada, consorting intimately with the tribes, speaking their tongues, wearing their garb, living their life, training himself in the arts of an expert woodsman and fur trader, and penetrating into fields and forests and along the courses of streams that are still practically unexplored.

At the breaking out of the American Revolution he volunteered for service with the British, and was detailed to lead Indian parties to hang upon the flanks of the invading American army, and was in the expedi-

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tion that captured Ethan Allen. Equipped as an Indian and scalping his prisoners in their fashion, he could hardly be distinguished from a brave.

It is an intimate and an animated picture that this indiscriminate adventurer presents of his streaked and painted comrades and cronies—downright tormentors and brothers of the wolf, debauched by contact with the dregs of civilization, cleverly acquiring its vices, its rascalities, its cruelties, and all the abominations of its greed ; creatures of the fur trade and the traders, in a time of cutthroat competition. With a free and fearless hand this crude artist delineates the conditions prevailing in the trader's time. His vices, says Mr. Thwaites, were those of his class—slight regard for laws, either moral or military, improvidence and wastefulness, restlessness and dissatisfaction with the humdrum life of towns. The style of his narrative, tho discursive, is as clear as running water ; what he wishes to say he says plainly, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

Very proud and self-sufficient is the red man, says John Long, to whatever tribe his allegiance may be due. He has sung the wisdom and valor of his sires until he is profoundly impressed with the assurance of his own sagacity and prowess. Such exalted notions especially distinguish the Five Nations, altho no tribe is deficient in this inspiring vanity. "The Iroquois laugh when one talks to them of obedience to kings. Every man of them is a sovereign in his own mind, and derives his freedom from the Great Spirit." The red man is jealous and easily offended ; he carries his resentments to the grave, and bequeaths them to the young warriors who are to take his place. He must be flattered, says Long, with seeming approbation and applause, for the wisdom of his counsel. Braddock, by his haughty bearing and blunt rejection of any plans but his own, lost the friendship of the chiefs and died unlamented. Even Washington incurred their sharp censure. A Seneca chief described him as "a good-natured man, but with no experience."

Long perfected himself in several of the Indian languages, especially the Chippeway ; he joined in their games and passed for a good dancer among them—as in the scalp dance, the spear dance, the war dance, and the rest ; he could deliver the war whoop with the best of them ; and more than once went down to Montreal in a canoe, or passed the posts as an Indian.

It is an appealing picture that Long presents of the hardships and perils accepted by an interpreter and trader in entering upon an Indian life.

A QUEEN AND HER LOVERS.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR. Maurice Hewlett. Cloth, 509 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is a striking and absorbing story, dramatic, vivid, and powerful—by far the most impressive piece of work that Mr. Hewlett has yet given us. Plots and counterplots he drives skilfully, like a four-in-hand, and whether we will or no he carries us with him, breathless to the end. In the "Forest Lovers" and in "Richard Yea and Nay" there is ever present a certain mannerism that bears witness to the artist's subservience to his art. Here, on the contrary, he proves himself master of both style and situation. Tho he has left behind those scenes of chivalry, splendid with knightly tournament and the level lances of opposing loves, yet we hear everywhere the clank of spurs and the blare of passing pageantries ; and of battles there are many—of war, of worship, and of wit. A very havoc of hearts in the shining Court of Love!

MAURICE HEWLETT.

As the romantic history of the various loves of the ill-fated but beautiful and bewitching Queen of Scots, the story is as consistent as it is fascinating. Full of color and incident, it abounds also in fine characterization and in exquisite touches of truth. The self-indulgent, stupid, and supercilious Darnley ; the bluff, direct, courageous, rude, loud-swaggering Bothwell ; the deep, designing, cold, crown-coveting Moray ; the impressionable and romantic French page, Des Essars ; the tumultuous Scotch nobles, grim as thorns, stolid, unloving, and unloved ; the vivacious maids of honor, a brace of April Marys, smiling always through their tears ; the mischief-weaving confidant, the Italian Rizzio—no mere historical puppets these. They live on every page and serve the queen only when they can serve themselves—"flies," all of them, "around the Honey-Pot."

And through all this long intrigue of love that ends dimly in disaster, they act, if not becomingly, at least naturally, and translate their thoughts into that visible action which makes each a cause in the development of the story. Most convincing of them all is the fair queen herself, adored of women, loved of men, the careless charmer of boys and girls, a frail woman, lovelier for her frailty, set like a lily amid the thistles of the Scotch court. No portraiture in recent fiction can compare with this splendid creation of a loving, loved, and captivating woman.

It is to the credit of the author that as a historian of a period so reeking in scandal, so purple with royal sins, he has given us a picture both chaste and delicate. Breathless in dramatic interest is the scene where the undeceived queen faces the spiteful wife of the perfidious Bothwell. We know of few passages in literature as strong in intensity and as artistic in restraint as this, the climax of the action ; yet one can not escape the conviction that just here Mr. Hewlett has failed to realize his strongest scene, for the many-perjured Bothwell is nowhere brought face to face with the fearful love of the wife in whom he believes. He is not made aware that she loves him only that she may hate his *true* lover, the queen. So far only does the story stop short of complete poetic justice.

A MORBID STUDY.

OLIVE LATHAM. By E. L. Voynich. Cloth, 337 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

TO judge by "The Gadfly" and "Olive Latham," the latest of her works, Mrs. E. L. Voynich is a woman with a grievance, who finds a vent for it in literary productions. This fact, if it is a fact, may be responsible for the principal merit in these two works, which is strength. For one with no zest for the horrible, for the hard, bitter things in life, presented with grim hopelessness, there can be no pleasure in these morbid stories. They should be read in the autumn —"the melancholy days, the saddest of the year"—for they are almost an impertinence as "summer reading." No one can help feeling woful over the existence of such things as Mrs. Voynich selects for treatment ; yet her air in exploiting them does not beget a sympathetic feeling in the reader, she is so rigidly objective. Her phlegmatic restraint seems almost inhuman.

E. L. VOYNICH.

Olive Latham is an English girl. She is not an engaging young thing. She orientates herself for life's game early. She devotes herself to nursing and work for the human family, and her self-grip makes her a problem to her father, who wished rather bitterly "that he could hope ever to know anything at all about this elder girl of his." Olive becomes engaged to a Russian Socialist—a consumptive, thanks to two years in prison. The curate tells her very truly, "You have chosen a hard patch to hoe." Olive "hoes" it, however, with all the courage of her convictions. Vladimir Damarov was to have been a sculptor, but he fell under the influence of Karol Slavinski, a Polish physician, who was "deeply implicated in the revolutionary movement," and who has a sister, Wanda, a girl conspirator of twenty. The three were arrested, but Vladimir was let out after two years of solitary confinement.

Olive learns that Vladimir has pleurisy and she goes to Russia to nurse him.

They go to live at Vladimir's ramshackle, miasmatic place in the country, and, later, he is arrested, imprisoned, and dies. All this part is presented with tremendous force. Olive comes back to England and distresses her family extremely by nearly going mad and not permitting them to ask a question. They know nothing of her Russian lover.

Then Karol, the big doctor, who is a powerful and far more sympathetic person than Olive, comes to England and gets her interested in nursing, slum work, and revolutionary interests, under which she revives wonderfully and then falls in love with him. He, however, is threatened with complete paralysis. Later, through visiting Russia, he gets his femoral bone shattered by a bullet. Olive goes to nurse him, brings him home, and he gets better. They declare their love, but Karol is loath to tie the fair, sensitive thing to a possible human hulk ; for the disease may attack him later. Olive rises nobly to this objection. "'But, Karol, there is always morphia. . . . You don't think I should want you to go on living just for me, if you yourself thought it was better not? Can't you trust me more than that? It won't come to the worst, indeed it won't ; but if it ever should, you have only to tell me you want the poison.'

And here Mrs. Voynich concludes with a poetic, lover-like scene, with that of Wanda and Vladimir, and flowers and butterflies. And the reader is happy, knowing that the morphia bottle will always be in the bureau drawer.

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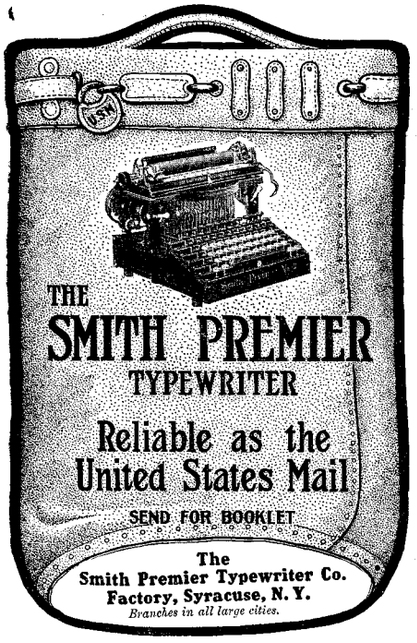

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 8.—Admiral Alexeieff reports details of naval battle off Port Arthur July 26: Japanese casualties, one cruiser sunk, one cruiser and one gunboat damaged. Heavy fighting north of Liaoyang. Russians in retreat from Kuroki's army east of Liaoyang.

August 9.—Fighting thirty-six miles southeast of Mukden.

August 10.—Russian fleet escapes from Port Arthur, with Japanese in pursuit.

Turkey grants Russia permission to send volunteer cruisers as merchantmen through the Dardanelles.

August 11.—Five of the Russian war-ships which emerged from Port Arthur August 10 reach harbors: cruisers *Askold* and *Novik* and one torpedo-boat destroyer reach Kiao-Chau Bay, which is German territory; battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Pobieda* return to Port Arthur; destroyer *Ryeshitelni* reaches Chefu, receives permission to remain till end of war, and is accordingly dismantled. Japanese destroyers then enter harbor and tow her away as prize of war. Rest of fleet is probably sunk or captured by Admiral Togo.

August 12.—Admiral Togo reports that the Port Arthur fleet's formation was broken on August 10, the ships scattering and all except four returning to the port. Five of the Russian battleships belonging to the Port Arthur fleet were badly injured in the battle of August 10; later reports show that Admiral Wittsoeft was blown to pieces by a shell on the Russian battle-ship *Czarevitch*. Russia protests to the Powers against the capture of the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni* in the harbor of Chefu.

August 14.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is defeated by Admiral Kamimura's fleet in the straits of Korea; the armored cruiser *Rurik* is sunk and her consorts, the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, are badly damaged. Japan issues a statement which practically upholds the seizure of the *Ryeshitelni* at Chefu.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 8.—Earl Percy announces in House of Commons that Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia have assented to the Egyptian clause of the Anglo-French convention, which established English paramountcy.

August 10.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, former French Premier, dies.

August 12.—An heir to the Russian throne is born.

August 13.—Turkey yields to the American demands.

August 14.—United States Minister Leishman directs Admiral Jewell to sail with his squadron from Smyrna, Turkey's concessions being regarded as satisfactory.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 8.—Republican national headquarters are opened in New York City.

August 10.—Judge Parker is formally notified of his nomination for the Presidency. In accepting, he declares that, if elected, he will maintain the gold standard, and will not accept a renomination.

August 11.—Influenced by W. J. Bryan, Democrats and Populists fuse in Nebraska.

August 12.—Chairman Cortelyou announces that President Roosevelt will not make any speeches in the campaign.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 8.—Seventy-six persons are killed, thirty-five missing, and many others injured in train wreck on Denver and Rio Grande Railway, at Dry Creek, near Pueblo, Colo.

Secretary Hay, in note to American ambassadors, holds that fuel and cotton are not absolutely contraband, as is contended by Russia.

Chicago labor leaders order no more ice to be delivered to butchers who buy from packing-plants whose men are on strike.

President Roosevelt refuses to commute death sentence of negro convicted of assault, declaring swift justice in such a case to be preventive of lynchings. He approves recommendation of Civil Service Commission that Postmaster McMichael of Philadelphia be reprimanded for violation of Civil Service regulations.

August 9.—President Roosevelt receives from delegation of Igorrote and Moro chiefs assurance of their support of American Government in the Philippines.

August 12.—William J. Bryan is beaten in the third and final stage of his contest in Connecticut for

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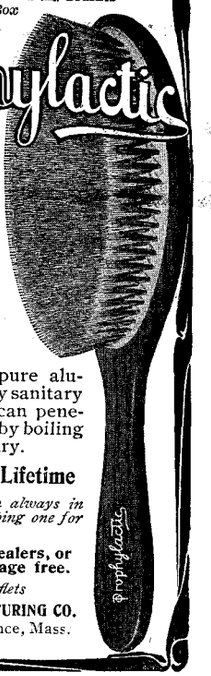

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$50,000 from the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett.

August 13.—Secretary Taft speaks on the needs of the Philippines at the Manila Day exercises at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Colorado Mine Operators' Association says that the record of the Western Federation of Miners for the last ten years is one of lawlessness and bloodshed.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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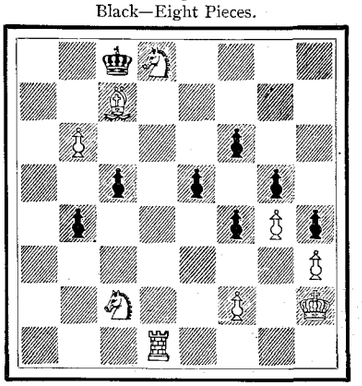
SET.

MOTTO: "Sinfonia."

A. **Problem 967.**

"Allegro"

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

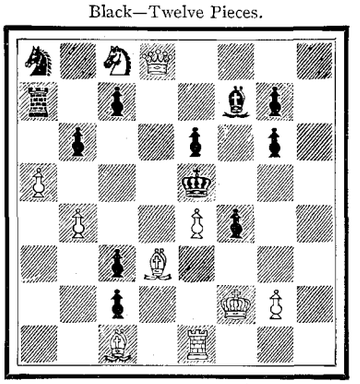
2kS4; 2B5; 1P3p2; 2p1p1p1r1; 1p3pPp; 7P; 2S2P1K; 3R4.

White mates in four moves.

B. **Problem 968.**

"Andante"

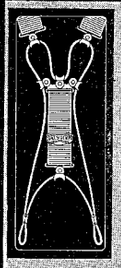
Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

s1SQ4; r1p2bp1; 1p2p1p1; P3k3; 1P2Pp2; 2pB4; 2p2KP1; 2B1R3.

White mates in three moves.



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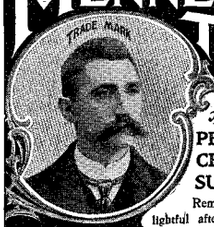

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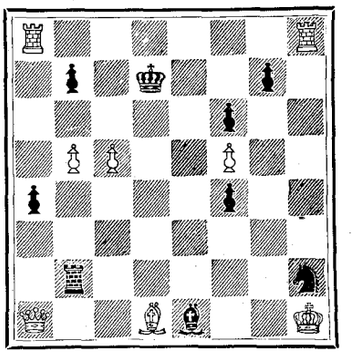
C. Problem 969.

"Scherzo"

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

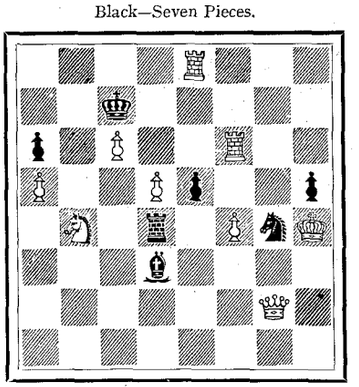
R6R; 1p1k2p1; 5p2; 1PP2P2; p4p2; 8; 1r5s; Q2Bb2K.

White mates in three moves.

D. Problem 970.

"Finale."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4R3; 2k5; p1P2R2; P2Pp2p; 1S1r1PsK; 3b4; 6Q1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems, crowded out of this issue, will appear in next number.

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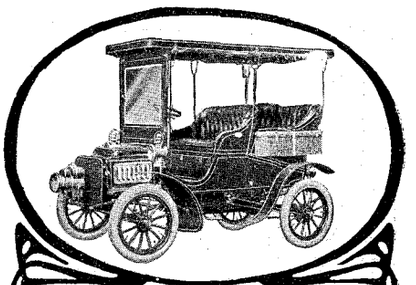
LASKER. White.	NAPIER. Black.	LASKER. White.	NAPIER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	19 B—B 5	P x R P
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 B—B 4	P x P
3 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	21 B x B P	Kt—K 5
4 P—Q 4	P x P	22 B x R	B x P
5 Kt x P	B—Kt 2	23 R-Q Kt sq	B—B 6 ch
6 B—K 3	P—Q 3	24 K—B sq	B—K Kt 5
7 P—K R 3	Kt—K B 3	25 B x K R P	B x B
8 P—K Kt 4	Castles	26 R x B	Kt—Kt 6 ch
9 P—Kt 5	Kt—K sq	27 K—Kt 2	Kt x R
10 P—K R 4	Kt—B 2	28 R x P	P—Q R 4
11 P—B 4	P—K 4	29 R—Kt 3	B—Kt 2
12 K Kt—K 2	P—Q 4	30 R—K R 3	Kt—Kt 6
13 K P x P	Kt—Q 5	31 K—B 3	R—R 3
14 Kt x Kt	Kt x P	32 K x P	Kt—K 7 ch
15 Kt—B 5	Kt x Kt	33 K—B 5	Kt—B 6
16 Q x Q	R x Q	34 P—Q R 3	Kt—R 5
17 Kt—K 7 ch	K—R sq	35 B—K 3	Resigns.
18 P—K R 5	R—K sq		

SCHLECHTER'S FINE PLAY.

Vienna Opening.

SCHLECHTER. White.	NAPIER. Black.	SCHLECHTER. White.	NAPIER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 R—K sq	P—K R 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	13 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	14 Q—B 3	P—R 5
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	15 K—R 2	Q—B 3
5 Castles	Castles	16 Q x Q	P x Q
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	17 Kt—R 3	Kt x P
7 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5	18 P x Kt	P—Q 5
8 P—B 3	B—Q R 4	19 P—Kt 5	P x Kt P
9 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	20 B x P	P x P
10 P—K R 3	Kt—K R 4	21 P x P	Resigns.
11 P x B	Kt x Kt		



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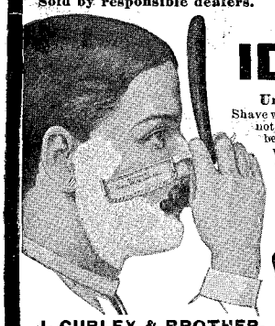

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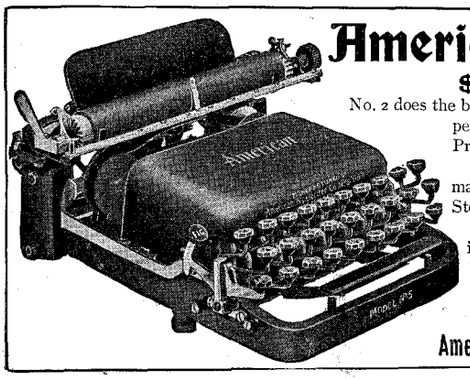

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. Z. L.," Brookline, Mass.—"To decide an argument will you please state whether according to the principles of good English one may make use of such a phrase as 'in this connection'? I am told that this phrase is not grammatical, is not sanctioned by standard writers, and should be always rendered 'in connection with this.'"

The phrase "in this connection," meaning "in relation to some antecedent statement," has the sanction of literary usage of such authors as Cardinal Newman, Harriet Martineau, Bishop Wilberforce, Professor Jowett, and Matthew Arnold. It is not stigmatized as incorrect by lexicographers.

"J. C. R.," Dayton, O.—"I recently made the statement that the word 'hurrah' came into the language in 1813, brought by the Cossacks, whose war-cry it is. My statement was disputed, and the only support I could find for it was in General Marbot's 'Mémoires.' What do you say?"

The exclamation "hurrah" was in use in New England in 1686, and in England in 1694. In the form "whurra" it was used by Addison (*Drummer*, act v, sc. 2) in 1716; and as "hurrea, hurrea, bravo!" by Goldsmith (*She Stoops to Conquer*, act i, sc. 2) in 1773. Beresford in "Lord Auckland's Correspondence," dated 1798 and reprinted 1862, vol. iii, p. 443, uses the form "hurraying." Moriz Heyne, cited by Grimm, declares that "hurrah" was used as a war-cry by the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1813–1815). The term comes from the German "hurra" which has been traced to the Middle High German (twelfth century) *hurren*, which means to hasten.

"E. B. P.," Spokane, Wash.—"Is the following newspaper personal grammatically correct: 'John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been for a week'? Does the verb 'has been' imply that he is still there, and if he returned yesterday must the verb form be 'had been'? Is 'has been' allowable in such a sentence to denote completed action?"

The sentence is not correct because the past-perfect tense (see the STANDARD DICTIONARY under the word *pluperfect*) expresses past time or action prior to some other past time or action. The sentence "John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he *has* been for a week" should therefore be changed to read: "John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he *had* been for a week," the word "returned" expressing past action and "had been" (the past-perfect) representing action prior to that past action.

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 341) defines the pluperfect (or past-perfect) tense as that "which expresses what *had taken* place at some past time mentioned; as, 'I *had seen* him when I met you'" (not "I *have* seen him when I met you," "met" here expressing the past action and "had seen" expressing action prior to that past action).

"M. H. V.," Jackson, Mich.—"May I ask you to explain briefly what is meant by the term 'Salic law'?"

The "Salic law" is one of the provisions of a code of laws of the Salian Franks first drafted in about the fifth century. The code relates chiefly to compensation or punishment for crimes; it contains a provision regarding the succession to the Salic lands. This provision declares that males shall "inherit lands in preference to females." The law is best known by its special application as excluding women from the throne of France.

"W. D. M.," New Denver, B. C.—See STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1574, col. 1.

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Bryan on THE WORLD

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"This went on until about two years ago when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was not so nervous and told my husband about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coffee, but I said 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it cannot be.' But after this I thought I would try and do without it and drink hot water. I did this for several days, but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee and as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles.

"We had tried Postum but had not made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial, so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delicious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before, I could not sleep, but now I go to bed and sleep sound, am not a bit nervous now but work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my heart does not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells, and would you believe it? I am getting fat. We drink Postum now and nothing else and even my husband's headaches have disappeared: we both sleep sound and healthy now and that's a blessing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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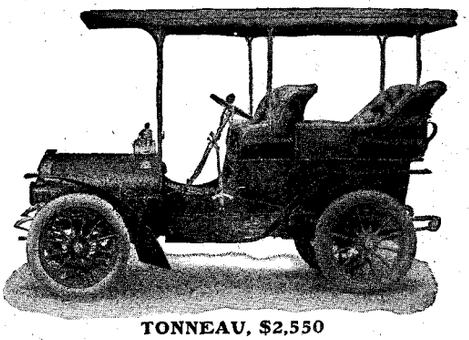

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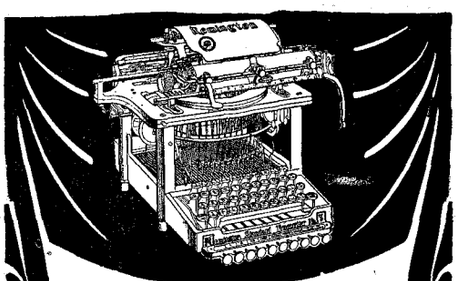
PHILADELPHIA, Rose Auto Co., Ltd. 262 No. Broad St.
BUFFALO, Buffalo Auto Exchange, 401 Franklin St.
TOLEDO, Toledo Motor Car Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Pacific States Auto Co., 2017 Ellis St.



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